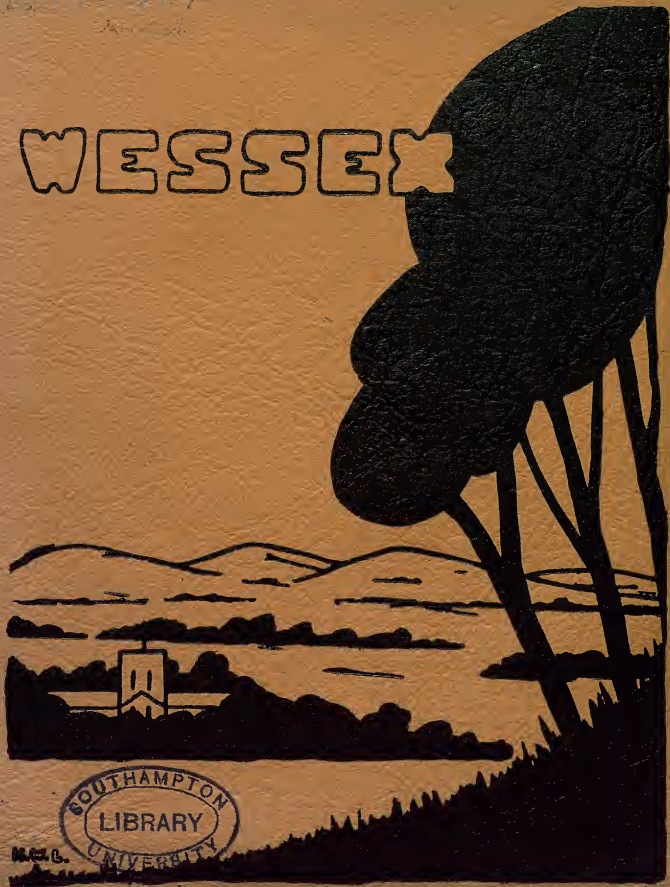


Paul ... 1907  
Wessex

# WESSEX



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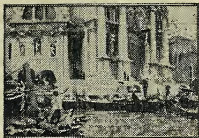
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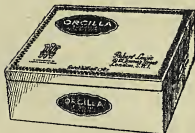
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# WESSEX

An Annual Record  
of the Movement for a  
University of Wessex

VOL. II No. 2

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1932

## NOTICES

WESSEX is designed to serve as a rallying point for the forces working to create a UNIVERSITY OF WESSEX based on University College, Southampton, and also to provide an Annual Review of Intellectual Affairs for the district. It is published annually at the end of May.

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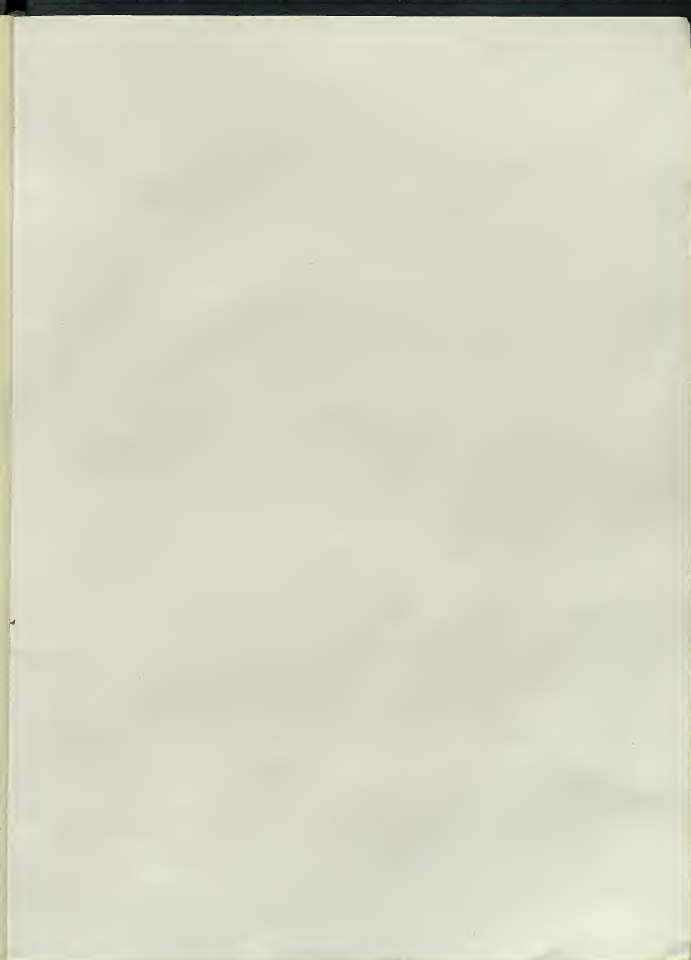


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# Wessex

## An Annual Record of the Movement for a University of Wessex

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VOL. II No. 2

1st JUNE, 1932

---

### UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, SOUTHAMPTON 1931-32.

#### A SURVEY

UNIVERSITY College has naturally not escaped the effect of the universal economic depression, although the full effects of this will probably not be felt until next year.

On the accounts which were closed on the 31st July, 1931, there was a balance on the right side of just over £1,000. Indeed, had it not been for subsequent world-wide economic events, there was very good hope that, so far as the Revenue Account of the College was concerned, things would have gone on developing on most satisfactory lines.

As to the current year, there have been certain definite immediate reductions on income, though these have not extended to much more than £500 or £1,000. On the other hand, it is quite impossible to estimate what next financial year may bring forth. We know that during 1932-33 there will be a definite decrease of income from grants and subventions, of some £1,500 or £2,000, and, in addition to that, there may, of course, be other reductions of which the College is not yet aware.

The real balancing item depends, of course, on the number of those who can afford a university education; in other words, on the number of students in residence. With regard to this, it is quite obvious that some who could have afforded to come will no longer be able to do so. On the other hand, there is equal evidence of a tendency for those who could have afforded to go to Oxford or Cambridge to enter a College where a full residential education is obtainable at about half the cost of a college in an ancient university.

On the capital side, the situation is serious. There is a debt of some £85,000, and the College is under agreement to pay this off within a specified time. At the same time, it is impossible to maintain extensive buildings, some of them of considerable age, without incurring capital expenditure from time to time. The College has never been in a situation when the need of generous support was greater.

\* \* \* \* \*

A Special Committee of Senate, appointed to inquire into the condition of the Library, and to make recommendations after an exhaustive investigation of the

## WESSEX

subject, completed its task at the end of the Summer Term, when it drew up a detailed report which was accepted by Senate and forwarded to Council. The report recommended a comprehensive scheme of reorganisation, designed to place the Library on a basis suitable for the requirements of a modern University Institution. The report was accepted in principle by Council, but the financial position rendered it impossible to implement the whole of its recommendations immediately. As a first instalment, however, it was decided that a new Librarian of academic status should be appointed to succeed the present Librarian, who is retiring at the end of the Session.

The most serious deficiency in University College at present is the lack of adequate Library facilities. A Library is the soul of a University Institution, and all faculties are equally dependent upon it. By careful husbanding of our present resources, and a system of Departmental Libraries, much has been done to mitigate this defect, but the fact remains that until it is possible to build and equip an adequate Library, attainment of full University status will remain a distant ideal.

We are glad, therefore, to note that both Council and Senate are fully alive to the urgency of this need, and that the scheme for the expansion of the Library will be placed in the forefront of any future programme of development.

\* \* \* \* \*

The new Hall of Residence for men students at South Stoneham was ready for occupation at the beginning of the Session, when 112 men went into residence, with Dr. H. W. Lawton as the first Warden and Dr. J. Rutherford as Vice-Warden. The Architect and the Builders have produced at an astonishingly low price a remarkably dignified and useful building, which is truly worthy of a University Hall of Residence, and a tribute must also be paid to the work of the new Warden, Vice-Warden and Matron, who, with the able assistance of the Administrative Secretary, succeeded in preparing the Hall for the reception of the students with remarkable rapidity and efficiency. An article by Mr. Alan Lubbock on the New Hall of Residence, illustrated by photographs of the building, appears on page 8.

The opening of this Hall represents a further stage in the carrying out of the policy of building up a University College as a residential institution. Out of 486 full-time day students attending courses at the College this Session, no less than 342 were in residence at South Stoneham House, New Hall, South Hill and Highfield Hall. University College, Southampton, can now offer residential facilities which are unexcelled in any modern University Institution.

\* \* \* \* \*

The sudden death of Dr. S. J. Crawford in December came as a great shock to his old colleagues and pupils at University College, Southampton, as well as to his numerous friends in the district. Dr. Crawford was appointed Reader in English Language at the University of Edinburgh in the summer of 1931. He had only fulfilled the duties of that post for a single term when he died after a short illness in December. Dr. Crawford was one of the most distinguished scholars and teachers who have served on the Staff of University College, Southampton. He was Lecturer in English Language from 1922 to 1931, and Head of the Department of English Language and Comparative Philology from 1927 to 1931. He was also Chairman of the Faculty of Arts in his last year at University College, Southampton. His genial personality, wide culture and fine character made a deep impression on all who came in contact with him, and not only English Philological Scholarship but academic life

## UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, SOUTHAMPTON

as a whole has suffered a severe loss by his death. An appreciation of Dr. Crawford's character and his work, from the pen of his old friend and colleague, the Reverend R. Martin Pope, appears in the present issue of *Wessex*.

\* \* \* \* \*

The retirement of Professor J. Eustice and Miss E. R. Aubrey, after many years of devoted service at University College, Southampton, was the occasion of a large gathering of members of the day and evening teaching staffs with some other friends at Highfield Hall on 12th December. A portrait of Miss Aubrey, presented to Highfield Hall, of which she was Warden for so many years, was exhibited in the Dining Hall, where it is appropriately to be hung.

Presentations were made to Professor Eustice and Miss Aubrey, and the affection and esteem felt by their colleagues for these two great pioneers of the work of University College, Southampton, were expressed by the Principal, Vice-Principal and Mr. G. G. Dudley.

Professor E. L. Watkin also resigned at the end of last Session from the Chair of Mathematics, which he has held for the last twenty-seven years. Besides his valuable achievement in building up the Department from small beginnings, Professor Watkin has assisted the work of the College in a variety of ways, especially on the administrative side. We, therefore, have pleasure in recording that the College is able to retain his services in the capacity of Deputy Registrar, and that he will also continue to discharge the important duties of Curator of the Grounds.

Mrs. F. G. Maunsell has also resigned her position as Assistant Lecturer in the Department of Classics. Mrs. Maunsell has done very valuable work, especially in the teaching of Latin to young students who had an insufficient grounding in that subject. She will carry with her into her retirement the best wishes of all members of the College.

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Professor R. C. J. Howland has been appointed to the Chair of Mathematics, on the retirement of Professor E. L. Watkin. Activities of the Department of Mathematics during the Session include the formation of a Southampton Branch of the Mathematical Association, which was inaugurated at a Lecture by Professor L. N. N. Filon, F.R.S. The Branch is attracting a number of members, both from among members of the College and among residents in the district. A programme of lectures is being arranged.

A Research Seminar in Mathematics has also been formed. The Seminar is meeting twice every term, and is open both to members of the College and to others who are interested in the subject.

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The sphere of the activities of the Department of Modern Languages has been extended by the appointment for the first time in the history of the College of a full-time Lecturer in German. Mr. W. I. Lucas, M.A., took up the duties of this position, under Professor E. W. Patchett, the Head of the Department, at the beginning of this Session.

Mr. Lucas has been Lektor in English at the University of Heidelberg for some years. His vigorous and stimulating personality has already done much towards building up of a German School in the College, and in conjunction with Professor Patchett and others he has inaugurated a German Society, which has held several largely attended meetings during the Session.

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In this year of the centenary of Goethe, we are glad to be able to publish an article from Mr. Lucas's pen on 'Goethe and his English Friends'.

Another important side of the activities of the Modern Languages Department has been illustrated by the second visit of the Théâtre Classique Universitaire on the 12th October. This Company, which is supported by the French Government, helps to promote intellectual co-operation between the two countries by performing masterpieces of the Classic French Drama before University and School audiences. The Company gave two performances: 'Les Fourberies de Scapin', by Molière, in the afternoon, and Sandeau's 'Mademoiselle de la Seiglière' in the evening. Both performances were attended by very large and appreciative audiences, including contingents from schools in Winchester, Salisbury, Petersfield, Southbourne and the Isle of Wight. The work of members of the staff of the Modern Languages Department in organizing these performances deserves the highest praise. It is helping to make the College a centre of international culture for the whole of the Wessex District.

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The Department of Economics has taken part in a special investigation for the Royal Commission on Unemployment Insurance into the means of subsistence, etc., of persons disallowed unemployment benefit. Southampton is one of the eight areas selected for investigation, and the Department undertook the organization of the inquiry. The results were published in Appendix III of the Evidence before the Royal Commission.

The Department has organized a series of classes in Retail Distribution, with the co-operation of Heads of local businesses. One of these classes includes a course of instruction in textiles, including both microscopic work and the study of economic and price factors. The College is thus trying to implement the general spirit of the Government Committee on Salesmanship.

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Professor W. Rae Sherriffs, Head of the Department of Zoology and Geology, has been entrusted with important work of scientific investigation by the Imperial Government of India and by the University of Hong Kong. The work deals with tropical spiders, collection of which have been sent for identification and report. It is being carried out in the new Zoological and Geological Laboratories at University College, Southampton, and is of great importance in connection with the growing of teak and sandal wood.

In conjunction with Mr. H. C. Abraham, F.L.S., F.Z.S., an old student of the Department, Professor Sherriffs is preparing a series of papers on the Arachnid Fauna of the Malay Peninsular.

The College has been invited by the Hampshire Fishery Board to undertake to carry out a Fresh Water Biological Survey of the River Avon. To this end a sum of money has been subscribed by riparian owners and placed at the disposal of the College, which is being asked to provide the laboratory accommodation and equipment, and the direction of the scheme by Professor Sherriffs. This is a piece of work which will probably extend over a long period of years, and the results should be fraught with considerable interest, as no similar Fresh Water Biological Survey of any British river has been undertaken. The facilities provided by the new buildings enable the Department to carry out research work in both Zoology and Geology for the first time. On the Geological side, the Department will now be able to undertake research work on technical problems of interest to local Civil Engineers.



## UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, SOUTHAMPTON

The Departments of English Literature and Language, which were formerly separate, have now been reunited under Professor V. de S. Pinto, as a single Department of English. Dr. S. Potter, formerly of the University of Brno, Czechoslovakia, has been appointed Lecturer in English Language in succession to Dr. S. J. Crawford, and Miss E. E. Phare, Assistant Lecturer, in succession to Miss E. R. Aubrey.

During the Autumn term, Professor Pinto gave public lectures at University College, Nottingham, on "Dante, Poet and Prophet of the Middle Ages," and to the Sheffield Branch of the English Association at the University of Sheffield on "Burton and the Anatomy of Melancholy."

Dr. S. Potter delivered the annual Shakespeare lecture at the University of Prague on "The Roman Plays of Shakespeare," on the 23rd April.

A number of foreign students of different nationalities have been attending courses in English in this Department during the Session, and a special class has been organized for them.

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Mr. R. E. Witt, M.A., a former student of the Department of Classics, and the first holder of the Milner-White Scholarship, after winning the Cromer Prize, a National Award for an essay on a classical subject, has been elected to a studentship at Trinity College, Cambridge. Mr. Witt went into residence in October, 1931, and is engaged in research work on Plato and Neoplatonism. Important contributions from his pen on Neoplatonic thought have recently appeared in *The Classical Quarterly*.

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Professor A. A. Cock, the Head of the Department of Education and Philosophy, has accepted an invitation from the General Theological Seminary, New York, to go out there as Visiting Professor of the Philosophy of Religion in the Autumn term, and has been granted leave of absence by Council, in order to fulfil this engagement. During his absence, Mr. G. G. Dudley will act as Head of the Department. Professor Cock has also been elected President of the Training College Association.

An interesting activity of the Department of Education during the Session has been a course of special lectures by distinguished Headmasters and Directors of Education for the benefit of students who are going to enter the Teaching Profession. The recent growth of post-graduate work in the Training Department has been very remarkable. Over sixty graduate students are now reading for the University Teachers' Diploma as compared with about a dozen in 1927.

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The work of the Department of Physics on the properties of solid and liquid elements has been extended in scope during the Session. The British Non-Ferrous Metal Research Association has placed at the disposal of Mr. L. G. Carpenter a large quantity of zinc of exceptional purity, thus enabling an investigation to be made which consideration of finance would otherwise have precluded. Mr. Carpenter has also received a grant of £65 from the Royal Society to assist in defraying the cost of his work on lithium and potassium.

Messrs. Ferranti have generously placed at the disposal of the College some valuable apparatus in order that certain investigations may be carried out by the Department of Physics.

Mr. C. H. Beale, B.Sc., a graduate and former Demonstrator of the Department of Chemistry, has been appointed as a Research Assistant in a firm which is using and developing the latest methods of Colour Cinematography.

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Notable lectures delivered at University College, Southampton, during the Session include a most brilliant and fascinating address by Professor Sir Arthur Thomson, M.A., LL.D., on the "Drama of Animal Life," delivered under the auspices of the Biological Society. The lecture, which was thrown open to the public, was enjoyed by a large and representative audience, including many of the students and members of the College Staff and a large number of visitors from various parts of the Wessex area.

Professor F. M. Powicke, Regius Professor of Modern History in the University of Cambridge, delivered an important address on Mediæval books to the Wessex Historical Society on the 22nd January, when he delighted his audience by a most interesting description of mediæval scholarship and life in mediæval Universities.

In a lecture to the Southern Branch of the Institution of Mechanical Engineers at University College, Southampton, Mr. J. Fearn gave a very important and valuable account of industrial conditions in Russia, with special reference to the Engineering Industry.

These lectures illustrate the important part played by the numerous societies in the life of the College. Nearly every Department has a society, formed with a view to extending and popularizing the knowledge of its subject. Much devoted (and entirely honorary) work is done by members of the Staff and students in the organization of these societies. The part that they play in the education of the students is incalculable, and they also, in most cases, serve as a most valuable link between the College and residents in the district who are interested in some particular aspect of University studies.

Some, like the Classical, English, Historical and Mathematical Associations, are affiliated to national organizations. Others, like the Engineering, Economic, Geographical and Biological Societies, and the newly-formed German Society, have no such affiliation. In many cases the Head of the Department is President, and a member of the Staff Secretary; in others the whole organization is in the hands of the students. The very diversity of organization is a healthy sign, for it reveals the fact that the societies are spontaneous creations, and bound by no rigid mechanical law. However, the necessity for closer co-operation and co-ordination is becoming evident, and Senate has set up a standing committee to organize a definite programme of public lectures in conjunction with the societies every Session.

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The annual meeting of Division VII of the Headmasters' Association was held at Highfield Hall on the 3rd June, when University College, Southampton, entertained the Headmasters, together with members of Senate, at a luncheon. After lunch, Mr. A. E. Wentworth-Shelds gave a brilliant description of the new Southampton Docks, and was good enough to take the party round the works.

Contact with a large number of great public and secondary schools in the neighbourhood and in London has also been established by a series of visits paid by the Principal, Professor Cock, and the Administrative Secretary. The result of these visits has been to spread knowledge of the exceptional facilities for sound University education on residential lines, at a very moderate price, which the College offers.

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The Annual University Service was held on the 7th June, 1931, at St. Mary's Church, when the preacher was the Very Rev. the Dean of St. Paul's. Dean Inge

## UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, SOUTHAMPTON

gave a very interesting address, dealing chiefly with the relationship of Christianity to the problems of modern life, which delighted his hearers by its qualities of wisdom, wit and scholarship.

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The new Pavilion on the University College Athletic Grounds, the gift of a generous anonymous benefactor, was opened by Miss Bertha James before a large audience on 6th June. This beautiful and serviceable building was designed by Lient-Col. R. F. Gutteridge in consultation with the Registrar and a small committee of students. It reflects great credit on the Architect, who has succeeded in the very difficult task of combining beauty with utility and economy, and it is gratifying to know that the College now has a Pavilion worthy of a University Institution.

In the various branches of athletics, the College has enjoyed a highly successful season. The new Pavilion has proved an inestimable boon to the students, and has added greatly to the amenities of the playing fields.

The Boat Club has made great progress, and an increasing number of students are finding an outlet for their energies on the river. The College boat went through the season with an unbeaten record, and gained victories over the University of Bristol, King's College, London, and the East London College.

The Cross-Country Club have probably been stronger than at any time during its existence, and succeeded in the remarkable feat of winning the Southern Universities' Championship against Bristol, Reading and Exeter.

The Rugby, Association and Men's Hockey Clubs had a very good season, and the recently inaugurated Inter-Hall Competitions in Rugby and Association raised great enthusiasm.

The interest in the Women's Hockey Club and Netball Club was well sustained ; the Netball Club has had a particularly successful record, and has been victorious in matches against the Universities of Reading and Bristol and University College, Exeter.

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Following the practice inaugurated in the First Number of *Wessex*, we are printing in the present issue a list of recent publications by members of the Staff of University College. The list will draw the attention of our readers to the very considerable amount of research work which is being done by Professors and Lecturers in the different Faculties, in some cases with the assistance of Research Students. It shows that, in spite of inadequate library and laboratory equipment, the College is making a noteworthy attempt to carry out the dual function of a University Institution by making original contributions to knowledge, as well as providing higher education for a large body of students.



## THE NEW HALL AT SOUTH STONEHAM

WHEN the last number of *Wessex* appeared, the walls of New Hall were rising rapidly, and already the curious visitor, if he was agile enough, had every chance of escaping death from falling brickbats, or by tumbling down non-existent stairs ; and if he had a lively enough imagination he could foresee fairly clearly the main lines of the finished building. The present number finds New Hall no longer looking so very new ; and it has high hopes of the number of copies of itself that are destined to pass beneath those portals ; but for those of its readers who are not so fortunate as to live there, and for those who have not even seen it (an omission that they should set right as soon as possible), it may be worth while to say something about the structure, and at the same time something about the purpose for which it was designed.

It will not have escaped the notice of many of our older readers (of course, it is all changed now) that a large proportion of undergraduates at Oxford and Cambridge used, formerly, to be so successful in avoiding any direct academic education, that any influence which these institutions were able to exert upon them must have been derived not from their richness as seats of learning, but from their communal qualities, as societies in what was presumably a high state of civilization. But, however that may be, the universities that sprang up in the last century were inclined to look the other way and pin their faith exclusively to learning. Learning, however, cannot be confined within the four walls of a lecture room (or even of a study-bedroom), and, if it is of the right kind, it must become part of the air a man breathes, and accompany him, however unobtrusively, even in his more secular pursuits. This is nowhere more clearly recognized than at Southampton, and the object of University College is to provide a judicious combination of social life and study, each interpenetrating and influencing the other. Accordingly, while the technical equipment of the College is being steadily enlarged, the other aspect of the University ideal has produced, within the last two years, first Highfield Hall, and now its masculine counter-part in the New Hall at South Stoneham.

To live for three or four years of one's youth in an active community, with a large society of one's own age offering abundant intellectual and athletic companionship ; to have, at the same time and in

## THE NEW HALL, AT SOUTH STONEHAM

the same walls, that privacy which is essential to fruitful study ; to find in this combination of communal and private life the happiest ground for the formation of deep and lasting friendships ; and, finally, to live this life in dignified surroundings that suggest a tradition at once forming and formed by the successive generations,—that is English collegiate life, and that is what University College is now attempting to offer to its students at New Hall, as previously at South Stoneham House and Highfield. It is still too often assumed that this collegiate life is the prerogative of the rich, a luxury for the few, ornamental in its way, and undeniably delightful, but becoming increasingly out of place in the struggling modern world. Elderly people often seem to imagine that modern undergraduates at Oxford or Cambridge pass their time much as Mr. Verdant Green and his friends did, eighty years ago, and that the other universities are little more than technical schools. How wrong they are in the first supposition need not be demonstrated here ; and for the second, they could not have a more convincing refutation than by being brought to South Stoneham and shown round the New Hall—as it must still, somewhat unsatisfactorily, be named.

The arrangements of the approach to the Hall are not yet finished, and as it stands at present the garden wall of South Stoneham House unduly masks the main entry : we slip in sideways, as it were, with an awkward right-hand turn. This dog-leg approach can never hope to be quite straightened out, and it will always take off from the effect of the main external elevation of the building ; but things will be greatly improved when the obtruding wall is eventually persuaded to retire a little. The entry itself is a high arch-way, piercing the middle of a red brick range, which it thus divides into two equal parts. It is this symmetry that is at present spoiled of its effect ; for buildings thrown out on the left, containing the kitchens and so forth, are the first to catch the eye, though they play no part in the design of the main front, and, being set well back, would be invisible to a straight-forward view.

The archway leads into a square court, and a similar arch faces it on the opposite side : both are closed at night by iron gates, to keep marauders out, or students in. The buildings are entirely of red brick, with red tiled roofs, and the height of the roof line is admirably proportioned to the size of the court, so that with its green lawns it has a noble air of spaciousness, while the buildings themselves, dignified as they are, suggest a comfortable and inviting domesticity. In



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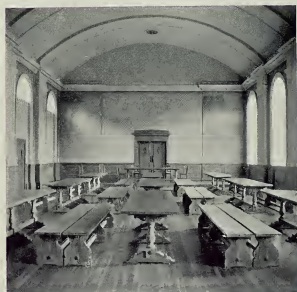
the main it is a two-storey building, and the horizontal lines of windows and roofs give the sense of a background of domestic quiet. In each of the four sides, however, there is some interruption to this placidity, vertical lines breaking the continuity of the peaceful horizontal.

On two sides, the sterner note is provided by the high arches of the gateways : they use the full height of the two storeys, almost to the eaves, and seem to stiffen, rather than disturb, the comfortable character of the wings to right and left of them. These are the west and east sides. On the north and south there are more important deviations from the normal, for there the roof line, too, is broken. A block in the middle of the south side sports an additional storey, and so climbs higher than its neighbours, though otherwise similar in arrangement, and the second-floor windows look out through a mansard roof ; and facing it, on the north side, are the high, round-headed windows of the Hall, above which the walls are carried up to hide the guttering, while from the ridge of the roof rises an open cupola, or lantern—the traditional mark of the hall of any company or college.

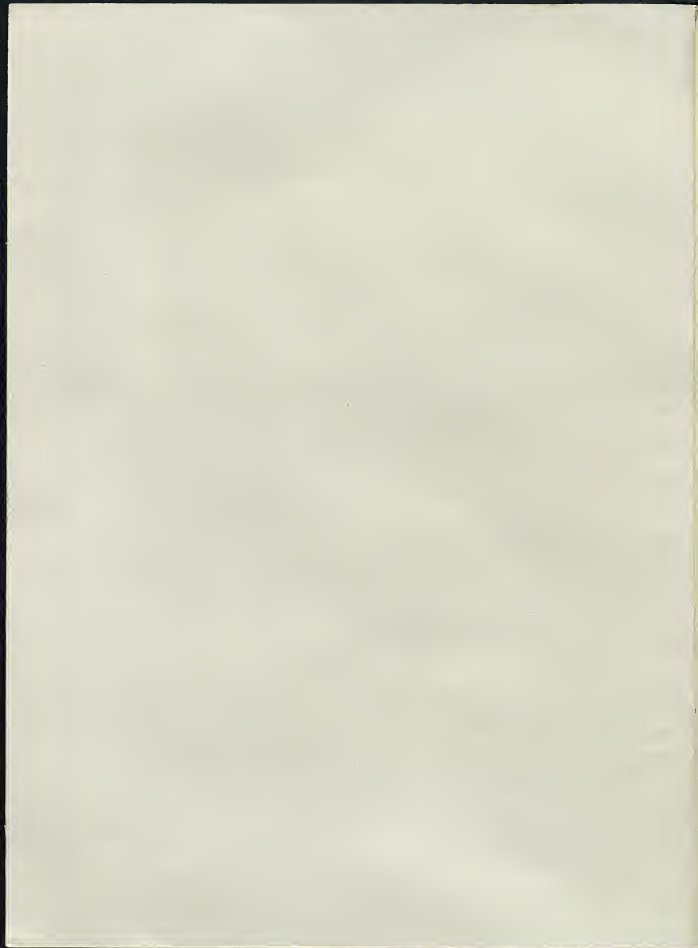
There is nowhere any ornament or superfluity ; even the lantern, surmounted by its polyhedral nugget of gold, behaves with great restraint, and, though it was intended that it should house a bell and it has not yet got one, its emptiness is not too noticeable. There are, however, two gaps which do rather more to impair the perfection of the whole design : at the south-east and south-west corners, the buildings fail to meet, and though the draught is kept out as well as may be by ingenious brick arcading, it would be far more satisfactory if it could be stopped by some more solid structure ; and indeed, with any luck, it will be, even though none of us may be alive to see it. But already the main effect is there, and is entirely secured by the justice of the proportions, and by the way each part is plainly subdued to the purpose for which the Hall, as a whole, was founded.

However, provided it be in term time, no one is likely to stand here long in uninterrupted contemplation of architecture alone : there is too much going on. From the doorways round about, young men are continually emerging, in all varieties of dress from academic gowns to blazers ; on one side, a piano may be competing with the wireless in a dance tune ; on the other, a saxophone may be rehearsing its notes of mournful resignation. It is time to penetrate further and find out how far the practical details of the Hall contribute to the kind of life suggested by its outside.





SOME VIEWS OF NEW HALL  
Photographs by the HON. J. F. A. BROWNE.



## THE NEW HALL AT SOUTH STONEHAM

Now the considerations that determined the plan of New Hall are ultimately much the same as those that shaped the development of the old university type of college buildings, and there is accordingly a fundamental similarity. Within this, however, there are remarkable divergences; and there are two demands especially which the builders of this Hall have had to satisfy, and which were scarcely thought of in those ancient institutions. The first of these requirements is, naturally enough, a high degree of economy; the second, rather surprisingly, is a quality of comfort, or certain forms of it, undreamt of by our ancestors. Economic necessity insisted on a student being able to get a year's residence in his Hall, during term time, for an inclusive fee of £75. The demands of comfort, put shortly, were for hot baths easily accessible to everyone, and all that that implies. In fact, the two are by no means contradictory: the modern engineer, the modern electrician, and the modern plumber, when you also have a modern architect who knows how to call them into play, between them ask nothing better than to demonstrate how modern economy goes hand in hand with modern comfort—or *confort moderne*. What, then, does the student get for his money? Briefly, he gets a furnished room, lit and warmed, with a bath close by; he gets his meals; he gets the use of a library and common-room; and in the event of accident or illness, he is looked after in a well-managed and well-equipped sick-bay. These are the material circumstances of his life as a residential student.

Each man has a study-bedroom (note the subtle distinction between that and a bed-sitting-room!). These rooms are grouped round nine separate staircases, each with its doorway on the court, so that there are no long passages with rooms strung out along them in hotel formation. The staircase system contributes largely to the privacy and independence of the individual—that independence *within* a corporate body which especially distinguishes a Hall of Residence from a mere hostel for accommodation. Each room is fully furnished: there is a bed, which in the day-time is covered up and passes itself off as a sofa or settee; there are receptacles for clothes and books, chairs and so on, and finally a writing-desk for the more serious business of the day. No washing-stand clutters the room with its necessarily somewhat bleak appointments, for each man has his washing-place, with water laid on, in a special room on his staircase, where there are also a bath and showers, ready to hand whenever he needs them; also a pantry where he can boil his kettle

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when he wants a cup of tea. And the rooms are warmed by the most up-to-date method of low temperature pipes, built into the plaster of the ceiling.

For his meals the student goes to Hall. Hall is naturally the focus of the life of the community, and this one is as worthy of its symbolic position as it is efficient for its practical function of supplying bodily nourishment. Its severe simplicity, its fine barrel-arched roof, its soft harmonies of grey and cream and white, with its long oak tables and benches, prove convincingly that the dignity of ancient tradition can be perpetuated, without any compromise or sham, in an entirely modern spirit. Doors on the north side, facing the windows, and on either side of a large fireplace, communicate direct with the serving-room and kitchen, in such a way that food arrives on the tables with the minimum of labour, and with as good a chance as possible of getting there before it is cold. When meals are over, there is the students' common-room on the other side of the passage that led into Hall, and above that is the library (so far, bare of books) and a gallery which looks down into Hall. And lastly, at the other end of Hall is the senior common-room and the rooms of the Warden and Vice-Warden (both members of the Academic Staff of the College), who are at hand to help and advise the younger members of the society—and occasionally, perhaps, to exert a little discipline. The Senior Common Room, we may notice also, is not merely a room—and a very pleasant one too—in the ordinary sense of the word. It is also, like the Senior Common Rooms at Oxford and Cambridge, a society consisting of a number of Professors and Lecturers of University College, who, though not resident at New Hall, take a keen interest in its fortunes, and desire to be closely associated with its communal life.

Such is New Hall. It has got a good start, and now it is for those who live within its gates, now and in the future, to animate it with a living spirit and tradition; its bricks and mortar will do all that bricks and mortar can to help them. That the fortune of the house will stand, an inspiring influence and a happy memory to many succeeding generations of its sons, must be the earnest hope of all who have at heart the welfare of University College.

ALAN LUBBOCK.

## WINCHESTER CATHEDRAL

I AM grateful to the Editor of *Wessex* for his invitation to contribute a paper on Winchester Cathedral ; for the names of Wessex and of Winchester are almost inseparable, and the Cathedral is rich in memorials of the ancient Kingdom. Though most of the Saxon kings were apparently crowned at Kingston, recognition of Winchester as the capital city was expressed by a second Coronation ceremony in the Cathedral ; the royal palace was at Wolvesey, within the walls which Swithun built and Alfred fortified against the Danes ; and the remains of nearly a score of kings and queens rest to-day in the mortuary chests on the side-screens of the Choir. Only this year a graveyard was discovered in the Close, which a number of convergent lines of testimony, historical and archaeological, indicate as probably belonging to the 10th century. Nor is this past dead. The Anthem which we sing at Mattins on Easter Day is that which Bishop Aethelwold directed to be sung at that service on that day—the words certainly, the tune probably enough. Rain or no rain, St. Swithun's Day is still celebrated as the Cathedral Festival. The throng of pilgrims to his shrine prompted Bishop Godfrey de Lucy, with the help of a 'Confraternity' similar to the 'Friends of the Cathedral', to build the lovely Retro-Choir ; the Pilgrim Gates still stand as an unmatched example of 12th century wrought-iron work ; and the Pilgrims' School in the Close, which is now making its name as a Preparatory School of unusual advantages, takes its title from the adjoining 14th century Hall (alas! now sadly disguised within as the Dean's garage, and waiting for the restorer's generosity), where St. Swithun's pilgrims used to stay the night.

There is something in the character also of the old Wessex saint which has persisted in Winchester history ; he was both Bishop and man of affairs, and this combination became a tradition of the See. Swithun's reputation as builder of bridges and walls was matched a century later by Aethelwold's as maker of the watercourses, known as the Lockbourne, which still make the Close a dry place to live in. From the 14th century onwards for two hundred years the Bishops of Winchester were successive first ministers of the Crown ; and the chantries of these statesmen-Bishops are among the glories of the Cathedral. Here lies William de Edyndon (1345-1366), Edward III's chief adviser, first as Treasurer, then as Chancellor, rewarded by

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being made Prelate of the King's new Order of the Garter. Here is William of Wykeham (1367-1404), Chancellor also to Edward III, and executor to the Black Prince, founder of Colleges here and at Oxford, and restorer of the nave. Next followed Beaufort (1405-1447), Chancellor to Henry V, a man deeply versed in international state-craft, bigoted in faith but liberal in the use of his wealth. His successor was William of Waynflete (1447-1486), Chancellor to Henry VI and Founder of Magdalen College, Oxford. And near these two chantries are those of their successors in the 16th century. Here is Richard Fox (1500-1528), Keeper of the Privy Seal and Secretary of State to Henry VII, builder of the great screen and side-screens, the choir-vaulting, the presbytery aisles, and the clerestory windows and splendid flying buttresses. There, on the North side, lies Stephen Gardiner, his chantry aptly housing the chair on which Mary sat when she was married in the Cathedral to Philip of Spain.

Time fails me to tell of many another name whose memorial is in the stones or wood-work of the Church they served—Bishops like the Norman Walkelin or George Morley of Restoration days; Priors like Woodlock or Hunton or Silkstede; and many a craftsman and designer and builder. And some of our greatest treasures have no name. Such, for example, is the illuminated Vulgate in the Library, of which Canon Goodman is now the scholarly custodian—a book which ranks among the best specimens of mediæval illumination in the world. And the Library itself suggests yet another train of thought. For Winchester has rightly been called 'the cradle of English prose'. It was here that Alfred translated into the English tongue Gregory and Orosius, Boethius and Bede, and re-edited and brought down to his own day the old Saxon Chronicle; and it was in the Scriptorium of the St. Swithun's monastery that his books were copied, and copies sent to Worcester, Canterbury, and Peterborough. The tradition was carried on by Aethelwold and Wulfstan, who added poetry and music to the heritage of prose; and for two centuries the art of illumination flourished here with scarcely a rival. It is indeed the characteristic of great architecture to gather other arts and crafts in a cluster round it. Iron-work, wood-work, painting, music—all these have flourished beneath the shadow of the Cathedral. The company of Cathedral Broderers, the first-fruits of whose work will be visible in the Choir this summer, are heirs of a great artistic tradition.

Needless to say, the care of this great inheritance and the maintenance of its worship make heavy demands on the resources of the



## WINCHESTER CATHEDRAL

Cathedral authorities. What is not so generally recognised is that that these resources are limited ; and both our endowments and our income from visitors' donations have suffered heavily from present economic conditions. But the death-watch beetle and time's decay care for none of these things. We are bound, therefore, to ask the public for help. With a view to rallying that help, and to supplying regular information as to the Cathedral and its needs, the Association known as 'The Friends of the Cathedral' (Address : The Church House, The Close, Winchester) was founded on St. Swithun's Day last year ; and we appeal to the men and women of Wessex to give it their hearty support.

E. G. SELWYN,  
Dean of Winchester.



### IN MEMORIAM

THEODORE WINTON. Nat. 1874. Ob. 1932

The College has lost a very sincere friend and well-wisher by the death of Theodore Woods, late Bishop of Winchester. There was never an occasion upon which his co-operation and assistance in some project was asked that he did not readily give his best advice and help. The University Sermon which he delivered in 1925 will long be remembered by all who heard it, and his less formal visits to preach at the weekly services at South Stoneham were always deeply appreciated by the students. At South Stoneham House he was a familiar figure, as, apart from other visits, he had stayed there from time to time in connection with the Clergy Retreats which the Diocese held there.

It is no exaggeration to say that all those who were brought into contact with him learnt to love him and to realise how devoted he was not only to the Diocese, to which he gave such conspicuous service, but to all those causes, whether social or intellectual, which were designed to further the progress of humanity.

To all of us it is a matter of deep regret that we shall no longer be able to welcome his kindly personality in our midst.

K. H. VICKERS.

## LIONEL JOHNSON

### AN APPRECIATION

IN the cloisters of Winchester College there is a brass tablet with the following inscription :—

In memoriam Lionelli Johnson utriusque collegii B. Mariae Winton olim scholaris, huius loci dum vixit amantissimi, qui bonarum litterarum peritus aestimator inter poetas wiccamicos haud minimus habebitur.

This epitaph, couched in that stately and monumental Latin so dear to the poet, is singularly felicitous. Lionel Johnson deserves indeed to be remembered as a great lover of Winchester, as a great Winchester poet, and as 'a learned appraiser of good literature'. It is fitting that he should be commemorated in *Wessex*, for he was connected with the ancient kingdom by two strong ties. The first was his love for William of Wykeham's great school, which he celebrated in some of his noblest verse, the second his passionate admiration of the genius and the writings of Thomas Hardy, of which he was among the first and remains one of the best interpreters and panegyrists.

Lionel Pigot Johnson was born at Broadstairs in 1867, and was the son of a captain in an infantry regiment. He was educated at Durdham Downs, Clifton, and at Winchester College, where he gained a scholarship in 1880. There he became an enthusiast for literature, read omnivorously in English, French, Latin, Greek and German, and wrote much verse and prose. He edited *The Wykehamist* and turned it into a literary journal unique among school magazines. In 1883 he gained the Prize for English Literature, and in 1885 and 1886 the Queen's Medal for English Verse with two remarkable poems, *Sir Walter Raleigh in the Tower* and *Julian at Eleusis*. His first notable essay in literary criticism, a paper on *The Fools of Shakespeare*, was read to the Winchester Essay Society and subsequently printed. In spite of an excessive ornateness and luxuriance of style, very different from the restraint and austerity of his latter manner, it is a truly remarkable performance for a schoolboy in its learning, the breadth of its vision and the acuteness of much of its criticism. In December, 1885, he won a Winchester Scholarship for New College, Oxford,

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where he went into residence in the following year. He obtained a Second Class in Classical Moderations in 1888 and a First in 'Greats' 1890. At Oxford he was profoundly influenced by the personality and writings of Walter Pater, whose aesthetic doctrines had a very marked effect on his subsequent work both as a poet and as a critic. When he came down from Oxford he adopted the profession of a man of letters, and went to live in London. The height of his ambition, he had written half jestingly while at Winchester, was to 'burst upon the astonished world as a poet'.<sup>1</sup> He was faced, however, by the necessity of paying debts contracted at Oxford, and he manfully resolved to achieve that end by journalism and critical writing before devoting himself wholly to poetry. By the end of 1891, after a year of exceedingly hard work as a reviewer and journalist, he had accomplished this self-imposed task. Meanwhile he had planned a critical work on a large scale. This book was to be an appreciation of the writings of his elder contemporary Thomas Hardy, which he had been reading with enthusiastic admiration. As a preparation he walked for a month in Dorset in the summer of 1892, and *The Art of Thomas Hardy* appeared in 1894. He had already published poems in various periodicals. In 1895 his first book of verse appeared, and it was followed by a second in 1897. He had always been intensely interested in religion, and had often thought of taking orders. In 1891 he was received into the Church of Rome, attracted, it is said, rather 'by the niceties, than the splendours of ritual'.<sup>2</sup> His health, which had never been robust, was undermined by excessive work, and in 1899 it began to fail. His last years were tragic. Debarred by illness from the long country walks which had hitherto been his chief relaxation, he lingered for several years a solitary invalid in chambers in the Inns of Court. One evening in the autumn of 1902 he fell in a London street and fractured his skull. He was carried to St. Bartholomew's Hospital, where he died on 4th October.

He was small in stature with an oval face and finely chiselled features. In a photograph taken when he was at Oxford he looks like a schoolboy, and during his walking tours later in life, he is said to have been mistaken by kindly landladies for a truant. He is described as aloof and undemonstrative, but he was certainly capable of inspiring affection. The dedications prefixed to a large number

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<sup>1</sup> Some Winchester letters of Lionel Johnson (George Allen Unwin, 1919) p. 16.

<sup>2</sup> D.N.B. (Second Supplement) s.a. Lionel Johnson. I am indebted to this excellent article by Mr. Campbell Dodgson for most of the biographical details in this study.

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of his poems are memorials of his numerous friendships with some of his most brilliant contemporaries. In his latter years he became an enthusiastic admirer of Ireland and the Irish. His claim to Irish nationality rested, however, only on the slender foundation of remote descent from an Anglo-Irish family.

The time has not yet come when the history of English poetry in the period immediately following that of the great Victorians can be written with authority. When I was a boy, in the first decade of the twentieth century, there seemed to be mere darkness after the setting of such mighty luminaries as Tennyson, Browning, Arnold and Swinburne. Now, when we look back, at least two stars of the first magnitude, those of Thomas Hardy and Robert Bridges, seem to emerge from that twilight of the gods. They are surrounded by a great cluster of lesser lights, some of which are already waning, whilst others burn with a steady and even an increased intensity. Indeed I believe that the twenty years from 1890 to 1910 will be remembered chiefly in the history of English poetry as a period remarkable for the number of its admirable poets of the second rank. In this respect it may be compared to the reign of Charles I, and the names of Lionel Johnson, Ernest Dowson, A. E. Housman, W. B. Yeats, Austin Dobson and W. E. Henley will perhaps be deemed in the future not unworthy to stand beside those of Herbert, Herrick, Carew, Habington, Randolph and Lovelace.

Of such writers as Lionel Johnson and Professor A. E. Housman, we may indeed ask whether they are rightly to be called minor poets. They have written no long poems and show no aptitude for sustained work on a large scale, but their poetry has a strength of thought and passion which seems to be of the very stuff of greatness. The minor poet, a Herrick, a Prior or an Austin Dobson, sings delightfully of a small and beautiful world that he loves with a childlike simplicity of heart. But George Herbert, A. E. Housman and Lionel Johnson are poets of ardours and endurances and moments of intense spiritual vision. They should be called great poets with a limited range rather than writers of minor poetry.

Lionel Johnson is above all a great craftsman in verse. For him as for his master Pater, style was almost a religion. His earliest verses, the Winchester Prize Poems and others published in the *Wykehamist*, are strongly influenced by Swinburne, but he soon abandoned this opulent and sonorous way of writing, which did not really suit his genius, and evolved a pure austere manner, which is truly classical

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in its hard, gem-like beauty. There is nothing slovenly or amateurish in his work. Every poem has a distinct and well-marked shape, as though it were carved out of ivory or marble. It is poetry that would have satisfied Théophile Gautier :—

Oui, l'oeuvre sort plus belle  
D'une forme au travail  
Rebelle,  
Vers, marbre, onyx, émail.  
Point de contraintes fausses !  
Mais que pour marcher droit  
Tu chausse,  
Muse, un cothurne étroit.

Perhaps this art is a little too perfect, and reminds us more of a gallery of statues than of a garden of flowers. It is certainly academic, for Lionel Johnson was always a scholar. Yet like Milton and Tennyson he had a strange power of turning scholarship into poetry, and many of his best poems are concerned with literature and literary tradition. Such for example are his poems on Virgil, on Lucretius, on Cicero and Caesar (in *Romans*), on Juvenal and St. Thomas (in *Men of Aquino*), on Collins, on Lamb and even the delightful comic sonnet on Dr. Johnson, his great namesake, for whom he had a deep reverence and affection.

But it would be a mistake to imagine that Lionel Johnson's austerity and bookishness spring from dryness or poverty of feeling. His best poems give rather the impression of a great fire of passion, restrained indeed and mastered, but suffusing the exquisitely chiselled verse with a warm glow like that of some rich wine in a beautiful crystal vessel. This quality is apparent especially in *Winchester*, *Oxford*, *By the Statue of King Charles at Charing Cross*, *The Dark Angel*, and some of his sonnets and shorter pieces.

It is a bold word to say, but I am inclined to think that *Winchester* and *Oxford* are the best poems on an English school and an English University ever written with the sole possible exceptions of Matthew Arnold's *Scholar Gipsy* and Bridges's great *Eton Ode*. *Winchester* is appropriately placed at the head of Lionel Johnson's Collected Poems. Into these lines he pours all that love for the beauty, the life and the traditions of the great school, which was perhaps the strongest passion ever felt by this strange lonely spirit. They have the glow and the ardour of a great love poem. Never perhaps in modern times has the old falling four accent measure of

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the Elizabethans and Milton's *L'Allegro* and *Il Penseroso* yielded such lovely music as in the passage that describes the

fair, fern grown  
Chantry of the Lilies, lying  
Where the soft night winds go sighing  
Round thy Cloisters, in moonlight  
Branching dark, or touched with white.

After praising the beauty of Winchester the poet praises her great men in lines where criticism is touched with high imagination : Grocyn ' Orient from old Hellas' shore', ' thy wizard Browne', 'tender Otway', Collins, ' Passion's poet, Evening's voice', and last of all Arnold, ' Prince of song', then recently dead. That august procession is followed by an evocation of memories of school-days at Winchester, a series of ideal pictures set in a lovely background of English landscape, that recall and rival the famous pictures of *L'Allegro* and *Il Penseroso* :—

Hills, upon a summer noon :  
Water meads on eves of June :  
Chamber Court, beneath the moon :  
Days of spring on Twyford Down,  
Or when Autumn woods grew brown,  
As they looked, when here came Keats  
Chaunting of Autumnal sweets ;  
Through this city of old haunts,  
Murmuring immortal chaunts.

The poem on *Oxford* in the simple majestic stanza of Gray's *Elegy* is a worthy pendant to Winchester. It is a kind of retrospect written at the end of the 'four long years' of an undergraduate's residence. Lionel Johnson's Oxford is not the Oxford of Mr. Verdant Green, or of donnishness, or of churchiness and pseudo-Gothic revivals. It is the city of light of which little Jude dreamed in Hardy's novel, the city of the spirit that Arnold praised in his great prose hymn. Like Winchester, it is a place full of beauty :

Where on all hands, wondrous with ancient grace,  
Grace touched with age, rise works of goodliest men.

It is a place full of great memories, of Raleigh, of Johnson, of Shelley, of Lander and of Newman. The poem rises to a climax where Lionel Johnson's verse attains a kind of clear crystalline loveliness and a spiritual ecstasy which is one of the wonders of modern poetry :



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Proud and serene, against the sky they gleam :  
Proud and secure, upon the earth they stand :  
Our city hath the air of a pure dream,  
And hers indeed is a Hesperian land.

Think of her so ! the wonderful, the fair,  
The immemorial, and the ever young :  
The city, sweet with our forefathers' care ;  
The city, where the Muses all have sung.

Perhaps now that compulsory ' Divvers ' is abolished, it would be no bad thing if every Oxford freshman were made to learn this poem by heart.

The anthologists have nearly always selected the poem on *King Charles's Statue* to represent Johnson, and for once I believe that the anthologists are right. If a single poem were needed to establish his reputation these lines would certainly have to be chosen. In form and spirit they are unexcelled in modern English poetry. The old statue of the ' fair and fatal king ' at Charing Cross suggests a meditation on the splendour of the night and the tragedy of Charles I :

Comely and calm, he rides  
Hard by his own Whitehall :  
Only the night wind glides :  
No crowds, nor rebels bawl.  
Gone, too, his Court : and yet  
The stars his courtiers are :  
Stars in their stations set ;  
And every wandering star.

The triumph of Lionel Johnson in this poem is that, without cumbersome philosophizing, he succeeds in making the grimy old London statue, transfigured by starlight, suggest not merely the tragedy of Charles Stuart but that of the whole of suffering humanity, a tragedy somehow redeemed and glorified by the great peace of the heavens in the background with the stars, the ' army of unalterable law' :

Yet when the city sleeps ;  
When all the cries are still :  
The stars and heavenly deeps  
Work out a perfect will.

Can the author of these lines be called a minor poet ? Then Marvell and Landor, Arnold and Bridges are minor poets too. Beside the poem on *King Charles's Statue* may be placed two other poems suggested by the beauty of night, a subject particularly dear to Johnson, as it was to Vaughan and to Arnold. The first is the sonnet, *Bagley Woods*, written like most of Johnson's sonnets in

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alexandrines, with an octave laden with fire and music and a sestet calm with a vision of spiritual peace. The other is the beautiful eight-line poem called *Cadgwith*, which I quote in full<sup>1</sup> as a perfect example of Lionel Johnson's fully-developed style with its classic restraint and severity covering a great depth of feeling, like the folds of an antique robe over a strong and beautiful body :

My windows open to the autumn night,  
In vain I watched for sleep to visit me :  
How should sleep dull mine ears, and dim my sight,  
Who saw the stars, and listened to the sea ?

Ah, how the City of our God is fair !  
If, without sea, and starless though it be,  
For joy of the majestic beauty there,  
Men shall not miss the stars, or mourn the sea.

These pieces are of a type which is especially characteristic of modern English poetry : 'not songs but studies of spirit and feeling',<sup>2</sup> arising generally out of moods suggested by places.<sup>3</sup> In such poems as these Lionel Johnson is no belated Victorian, but one of the first of the moderns.

The *Dark Angel* is less known than any of the poems which I have hitherto mentioned, but it is certainly one of Lionel Johnson's greatest works. It is the most personal of all his poems ; here for once he reveals the agony of internal conflict that lay behind the carven serenity of his literary art. I recommend the poem to those who see in Johnson only a graceful academic manipulator of traditional themes. *The Dark Angel* is a poem of a very rare and difficult kind. It embodies a profound meditation on one of the greatest of all mysteries, the reality and the nature of evil. Johnson's *Dark Angel* is Milton's Satan reincarnated in terms of modern experience :

The ardour of red flame is thine,  
And thine the steely soul of ice :  
Thou poisonest the fair design  
Of nature, with unfair device.

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<sup>1</sup> By kind permission of Messrs. Elkin, Matthews & Marrot, the publishers of Lionel Johnson's Poems.

<sup>2</sup> Swinburne, *Essays and Studies*, 1873, p. 70.

<sup>3</sup> cf. Goethe's remark to Eckermann : "Die Welt ist so gross und reich und das Leben so mannigfaltig, dasz, es an Anlässen zu Gedichten nie fehlen wird. Aber es müssen alles Gelegenheit-gedichte sein, das heiszt, die Wirklichkeit musz die Veranlassung und den stoff dazu hergeben . . . Von Gedichten, aus der Luft gegriffen, halte ich nichts." *Gespräche mit Eckermann*, 18 Sept., 1823.

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Apples of ashes, golden bright ;  
Waters of bitterness, how sweet !  
O banquet of a foul delight,  
Prepared by thee, dark Paraclete !

But the greatness of the poem lies not merely in the recognition of the reality and even of the strange beauty of evil, but in the proud words of defiance, adapted from a famous saying of Plotinus, with which it concludes :

Do what thou wilt, thou shalt not so,  
Dark Angel ! triumph over me :  
*Lonely unto the Lone I go ;*  
*Divine, to the Divinity.*

Johnson's religious poems and his poems on Ireland have found admirers, but I find myself unable to take them very seriously. There was always something of the boy about him. Like Chatterton, he was indeed a 'marvellous boy', but still a schoolboy at heart with all a schoolboy's delight in acting and dressing up. I am not casting doubts on the sincerity of his conversion, but it seems to me that it was the aesthetic rather than the religious element in Catholicism that attracted him. For him the Catholic Church was the august successor of Imperial Rome, the Church of immemorial antiquity, of beautiful ritual, and of beautiful spirits like St. Francis, St. Teresa and Cardinal Newman :

Imageries of dreams reveal a gracious age :  
Black armour, falling lace, and altar lights at morn.  
The courtesy of Saints, their gentleness and scorn,  
Lights on an earth more fair, than shone from Plato's page.

I cannot find in any of his religious verses the accent of true Christian poetry, of the poetry of a Herbert, a Crashaw, a Christina Rossetti or a Coventry Patmore. They seem to me to be inspired chiefly by the physical aspects of Catholicism and to differ little in quality from the poems on Catholic themes written by professed agnostics like Rossetti or Morris :

I saw among the lilies dwell  
Mary our Queen, who pleaseth well  
The Spirit of our God. *All hail,*  
*Mary our Queen !* Sing thou in mail,  
Lord Michael ! sing Uriel ; thou,  
Clothed with the sun upon thy brow !

This is pretty enough, but it is Pre-raphaelite decoration rather than Christian poetry. It is not, perhaps, without significance that the poems in which Lionel Johnson comes to religion from the contempla-

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tion of nature, like the lines on *Cadgwith* already quoted, are much more successful than those in which he uses traditional Christian imagery, and some light on this fact is perhaps thrown by the following words in a letter written by him when he was still at Winchester :

I feel that I get more good watching a peculiar sky, a colour in autumn trees, etc., than by hundreds of prayers !

The Irish poems seem to me to be as unsuccessful as the Catholic ones. The long piece called *Ireland*, which stood at the head of his second volume of verse, is beautifully and elaborately wrought, but I cannot help thinking that it would never have been written if Mr. Yeats had not made Ireland and the Celtic Twilight fashionable. Like some of the poems of Rossetti and Morris, it is a beautiful but *unnecessary* poem. Mr. Yeats's Irish poems spring out of his own deeply-felt experience. Lionel Johnson's read like conscientious work done to order. He never really succeeded in becoming an Irish or a Catholic poet, though he tried hard to be both. He was English and classical at heart, a literary descendant of the Latin poets, of Milton, of Landor and of Arnold, not of Southwell or Crashaw or Patmore or the Anglo-Celtic writers.

His work as a critic is very notable, and has not yet received its due meed of recognition. The book on *The Art of Thomas Hardy*<sup>1</sup> is one of the finest monographs on an English author ever written. It is a curious fact that, while he was still alive, Thomas Hardy had the unusual distinction of inspiring two great works of criticism by younger contemporary poets. One is Lionel Johnson's book, and the other the essay of Lascelles Abercrombie, the great poet-scholar of our own day. It is difficult to say which of these books is the better, because each is supremely excellent in its own way. Lionel Johnson's is perhaps the best appreciation of the aesthetic, and Lascelles Abercrombie's of the philosophic aspect of Hardy's genius. *The Art of Thomas Hardy*<sup>2</sup> is more than a mere critical appreciation. It is a great prose poem, a rich hymn of praise in which the abundant stores of Johnson's immense culture are poured forth to celebrate the glory of Hardy's art and the beauty of his Wessex. To read and to appreciate this book, like loving Steele's *Aspasia*, is a liberal education. In my opinion, too, its greatness is enhanced by the very fact that Johnson disagrees profoundly with Hardy's philosophy and condemns it as frankly as he praises the splendour of his literary achievement.

<sup>1</sup> *Some Winchester Letters*. P. 24.

<sup>2</sup> Reprinted by John Lane in 1923 with a valuable additional chapter on Hardy's Poetry by J. E. Barton.

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His other critical essays consist of a large number of reviews and short studies, many of which were contributed to the *Academy* and to other literary journals of the day.

A selection of them made by Mr. Thomas Whittemore has been published in a volume called *Post Liminium* (Elkin Matthews). They are full of acute judgments and brilliant appreciation. Hardy's verse is described as 'bitter-sweet at best, a thing of poignancy and aching and endurance, relieved by laughter not of the jovial kind'; Byron's *Childe Harold* is said to read 'like the finest things in Irish or American oratory, grandiose and sweeping . . . . You can see the outstretched arm, hear the resonant voice . . . .'. Bacon's *Essays* 'transmute into a stately dignity of deep speech a world of mundane wisdom, operative to-day; and interspersed with that sound organ chords of a diviner kind, wherein Bacon confesses to an adoring ignorance, sublimer than all knowledge'.

Lionel Johnson will certainly never be a popular writer. Our friends the 'plain man' and the 'man in the street' will always prefer strident tones and heavy emphasis to delicate music and courtly understatement. His range as a poet is limited, but within that range he is a complete master. His reputation should be secure with that 'fit audience though few' which in every age can appreciate excellent craftsmanship and the company of a choice and master spirit.

V. DE SOLA PINTO.



### NATURE ASLEEP

(From the Greek of Alkman)

by A. WATSON BAIN

THE mountain peaks and streams, the gullies deep  
And capes are hushed in sleep;  
The swarms of things that on the black earth creep,  
And beasts of prey and all the honey-bees,  
And monsters habiting the dark-blue seas;  
Hushed are all birds that fly  
Swiftly across the sky.

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*The Words of the Angel*

*(From the German of Rainer Maria Rilke)*

by J. B. LEISHMAN

THOU art not nearer God than we,  
Not less the interpose ;  
Yet shine with heaven's felicity  
Thy fingers in repose.  
No other lady's hands to view  
Peep forth so shiningly :  
I am the Day, I am the Dew,  
Thou, Lady, art the Tree.

Now I am tired ; long was my way,  
Forgive me, I forgot  
What he whose flaming gold array  
The sun approaches not,  
Bid tell to thee, thou pensive one  
(Space hath confounded me) :  
I the Beginner have begun,  
Thou, Lady, art the Tree.

Spreading my mighty wings I rose  
Through space and time to press ;  
The little house now overflows  
With my abundant dress :  
Yet still she keeps her solitude,  
And hardly looks at me—  
I am the breeze that stirs the wood,  
Thou, Lady, art the Tree.

With awe afire the heavenly choir  
Dissolve to contemplate :  
Never were longing and desire  
So vague and yet so great—  
Must what she dreamed, then, come to be,  
The Form receive the Type ?—



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O hail to thee ! My soul can see  
Thou ready art and ripe.  
O Door that may ere many a day  
Be opened for our good !  
O Ear my longing songs assay,  
I feel it now—they lost their way  
In thee as in a wood.

I came with Being to unbind  
A thousand dreams for thee.  
God looked at me—he made me blind . . .  
Thou, Lady, art the Tree.



## THE SYLPH

*(From the French of Paul Valéry)*

by E. E. PHARE

NOT seen and not known  
I am the sweet breath  
Whose birth is its death  
In the wind come and gone.

Not seen and not known  
Chance—or heaven—descended ?  
No sooner begun  
Than my mission is ended.

Believed not, nor seen ?  
Wisest men that have been  
Sly error deceives.

Not seen nor confest ?  
The glimpse of a breast  
In the struggle for sleeves.

## S. CATHARINE'S HILL, WINCHESTER

THE science of criminal investigation, at any rate for the writers of detective stories, has been revolutionized in the last forty years by the application of two principles, the importance of which was first emphasized and brilliantly displayed in actual working by the late Mr. Sherlock Holmes. The first principle is that there is a strong family resemblance between misdeeds, and therefore a comparative study of the history of crimes, giving you the details of a thousand at your finger ends, will generally enable you to unravel the thousand and first. The second is that facts must be carefully observed and analysed by an austere logic.

How far sciences other than that of criminology are directly indebted to Mr. Holmes's teaching and example it would be difficult to say, but it is at any rate true of archæology that the comparative study of Continental and British antiquities, and a microscopic observation of fragments of pottery and other objects unearthed by excavation, have developed enormously in recent years, particularly since the War, and that their importance was hardly recognized at the time when Dr. Watson first began in 1887 to publish the reminiscences of his friend.

These reflections naturally arise in the mind when one compares successive accounts of pre-historic, or perhaps one should say pre-documentary man, in Hampshire given in the various histories of the county, even down to the excellent book of the late T. W. Shore in 1892, with the volume on S. Catharine's Hill at Winchester, issued by the Hampshire Field Club in 1930. In the August of 1925 three Oxford Wykehamists, C. F. C. Hawkes, now of the British Museum, J. N. L. Myres, now Student and Tutor of Christ Church, Oxford, and C. G. Stevens, sometime Assistant Master at Shrewsbury School, set to work with pick and shovel to uncover the long-forgotten site of the chapel of S. Catharine in the clump of trees which crowns the ancient camp on the hill that rises above the Itchen half a mile to the south of Winchester. They were not long in discovering the remains of the chapel, which proved to be far larger than was expected; but time was limited and the conditions imposed by the Ecclesiastical Commission strict, so early in September the excavations had to be filled in again and not resumed for a year. In 1926 further work was done on the

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chapel site, but by this time the Hampshire Field Club felt that it ought to take a hand ; a subscription list was started, and in the summers of 1927 and 1928 the actual work of digging was done by paid labour, sheds were erected for shelter and for the storage and examination of finds, and the three investigators were thus enabled to complete their study of the chapel site and to determine, so far as is possible in the existing state of knowledge, the date of the earth-works on the hill. Trenches were dug about the entrance of the camp through the rampart at more than one point, through the ditch which surrounds the whole crest of the hill, and through various inner ditches, and a number of ancient pits were also opened, Mr. O. G. S. Crawford, Dr. Williams-Freeman, and other experts, occasionally helping with suggestions of new points for attack.

The workmen employed became very keen to detect objects revealed by the pick or spade, and the hands of the three commanders, now happily released from digging, were fully occupied in noting the exact sites of discoveries and cleaning and arranging the various objects revealed. The present writer watched the work on a number of occasions in four successive summers and noted with delight that the exactitude of Mr. Holmes himself with his lens and measuring tape did not surpass the care and precision with which strata were distinguished and objects were located. In September 1928 the excavation was over, the trenches were all filled up again in accordance with the agreement with the Ecclesiastical Commission ; and no doubt with a feeling that not only had something been attempted but much had been done, Messrs. Hawkes, Myres, and Stevens, went off to meditate, to submit matters of which they felt doubtful to the best known experts, and finally to produce two years later under the auspices of the Hampshire Field Club a book which is not only an Excavation Report but is in their own words an attempt to survey the history and to trace the significance of S. Catharine's Hill, Winchester, through all the centuries from its first occupation by Early Iron Age Man to the present day.

'Hills' has been beloved of Wykehamists for hundreds of years, and on 'Domum Day', 28 July 1930 the welcome announcement was made that their ancient privilege of resorting there had now become a right. It is a part of the great manor of Chilcombe with which Kinegils, the first Christian king of Wessex, endowed the Church, and for nearly 1300 years has belonged to the Cathedral body, or recently to the Ecclesiastical Commission, but in 1930 the Commission sold it

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to the Old Wykehamist Lodge of Freemasons, who have handed it over to the College. The neat dedication of the book

COLLEGIO B.V. MARIAE DE WINTON

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OLIM SCHOLARES

has thus an added appropriateness.

The history of the hill falls naturally into three parts—the Early Iron Age, the mediæval period, and since the Reformation. The camp is oval in shape and 23 acres in extent, with an entrance, still plainly marked, on the north-east. The rampart on the north-east side where attack was easiest was about 8 feet above the turf line and 25 feet above the bottom of the ditch. The entrance was of great interest. The ditch was, and still is, interrupted at this point, leaving a causeway, which entered the camp in a direction slightly askew and making a quarter turn to the right, thus exposing the shieldless side of an attacking enemy. The entrance was protected by curving ends of the rampart, and, what was very remarkable, revetted with timber. Moreover, there was evidence of four stages in its history; in the first there were guardhouses on either side before the gate; in the second, a peaceful time when no danger threatened, the guardhouses were dismantled and allowed to silt up; in the third 'the entrance, 25 feet across, was thought to be too wide to be safely defensible and it was decided to block the southern half'; in the last stage the timber defences recently put up were dismantled, and even the gate seems to have gone. In this last stage of defencelessness the garrison were surprised by invaders, who burnt the timberwork of the entrance with a fire of such fierceness that it not only reduced all the wood to a black layer of charcoal visible on both sides of the entrance, but penetrated for some distance into the earthworks.

The date of the camp seems to be established with a reasonable degree of certainty by the negative and positive evidence of the objects found, as well as by a comparison with similar fortifications on the Upper and Middle Rhine, and in England. There is nothing definitely to indicate any earlier occupation than that of the Celts of the Hallstatt period or anything later than the La Tène II period, *i.e.*, from perhaps somewhere in the 6th century to the first half of the 2nd century B.C. The occupation of the hill preceded by a considerable period the fortification of it, as is proved by characteristic pottery, etc., found below the turf line on which the rampart was raised; it

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ceased probably at the time of the fire. Thirteen pits which were excavated, some of them evidently for dwellings, others for storage purposes, etc., all provided evidence in line with that which was found elsewhere. The character of the pottery of the hill, all apparently hand-made, points to a considerable gap between the time of its evacuation and the arrival of the Belgæ users of the potters' wheel, in the middle of the first century B.C. Thus the camp was ruined in some nameless tribal war, not as the result of a Belgic invasion, still less a Roman, and the Winchester known to the Romans as *Venta Belgarum*, was probably founded by the Belgæ and is not the direct descendant of the camp on the hill. There is evidence enough of an Early Iron occupation of downs near Winchester, but not enough in the city itself to indicate any regular valley settlement earlier than that of the Belgæ. Even if the authors are right in this view, it should content those jealous for the antiquity of Winchester; one may conclude from their judicious marshalling of the evidence that the city is at least pre-Roman, an honour which up to the present London has no claim to possess.

Part I is the most important part of the book and takes up roughly two-thirds of it. Part II, *The Middle Ages*, gives a full description of the chapel and architectural evidence of its date, a valuable account of the cult of S. Catharine, especially in England, and notes on the mediæval ditches and objects found in them.

The chapel was a very considerable cruciform building consisting of an aisleless nave of 60 feet, a tower crossing, north and south transepts, and a chancel, with a couple of chambers to the east of the chancel, which probably served as a dwelling for the priest-in-charge. It was impossible to assign a date to the chancel, but it was clearly older than the rest of the chapel, which may be placed by its Norman mouldings somewhere between 1110 and 1125 A.D. The cult of S. Catharine of Sinai was brought to England by the first Crusaders, and this chapel, like some others on a hilltop, was built in the early period of the enthusiasm for the Saint. There is no sufficient reason to doubt the statement made to Leland, when he visited Winchester between 1536 and 1542, that 'Thomas Wolsey, Cardinal, causid it to be suppressid'. That would be about 1529, when Wolsey held the Winchester bishopric, and within ten or eleven years of that time Thomas Wriothesley, who had obtained in 1538 a lease of the hill from the prior and convent of S. Swithun's and a renewal of it from the new dean and chapter in 1542, unroofed the chapel, carried away the roof

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slates and a good deal of stone, and left it in ruins, except the south transept, which apparently was turned to some secular use.<sup>1</sup>

The leases to Wriothsesley mention 'the cymytorie dyched about' the chapel. This oblong enclosure is still plainly marked round what we may call 'the manse' of the chaplain. It was reasonable enough to look for traces of interments in it, but, as I personally anticipated, none were found. I suspect that the prior and convent, very jealous of burial rights, gave none to this chapel, and that cymytorie means nothing more than chapel yard.

In the account given of the cult of S. Catharine I have noted two omissions very near home. The College shop, a much-frequented ancient house at the corner of College Sreet and Kingsgate Street, was long known as The Catharine Wheel, and in the Chapel of the Resurrection in the Cathedral is a vigorous wall painting of the martyrdom of the Saint. Its date is about 1200, and it was recently renovated by Professor Tristram.

The connection between the College and Hills has been long and intimate, but not so long as some have tried to make out. It appears from Part III that the first evidence of it is in the time of Christopher Johnson, who was Headmaster 1561-1571. In the statutes of the Founder no provision was made for games. Johnson probably instituted 'Hills' as a playground, and in one of his Latin Themes he marvels at the perversity which leads boys 'to shirk games on Hills, work in School, and worship in Chapel'. From 1565 down to the 19th century this was the regular and only playground for the boys.

The soil of Winchester is well adapted to the growth of legends; the duty of the sober historian is to disentangle fact from fiction. So in this history of S. Catharine's Hill we are told all that can be definitely ascertained about the Mizmaze or Labyrinth, which is still so popular a feature of the crown of the hill. The conclusion is that though Labyrinth is certainly well over two centuries old, it was not cut by anyone belonging to the School, and though the famous *Dulce Domum* dates from the 17th century, 'it was not till 1798, when Milner's *History of Winchester*' appeared, that Labyrinth, or indeed Hills at all, comes to be connected with it'. So the story of the disconsolate boy who was detained at school during the holidays, carved

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<sup>1</sup>I take this opportunity to confess to a blunder of my own. I informed the authors that the chapel, etc., was included in the leases; actually it was reserved to the lessors, but, as all offerings from it had ceased and it was no longer of any benefit to the cathedral body, it seems likely that the reservation was disregarded by Wriothsesley.



## S. CATHARINE'S HILL, WINCHESTER

*Dulce Domum* on the back of a tree to which he was chained, and in the intervals from bondage cut the Maze, must be, however regretfully, dismissed.

Here we must leave this exhaustive and scholarly history of the hill. The Hampshire Field Club is to be congratulated on its publication of so worthy a tribute from the authors to the two Sainte Marie colleges of Wynchestre which trained them.

A. W. GOODMAN.



## FLIGHT OF CENTAURS

*(From the French of José-Maria de Hérédia)*

by R. A. HODGSON.

WITH murder and rebellion drunk they speed  
Towards their mountain fastness ; it is fear  
That drives them on who feel that death is near,  
And in the night-wind smell the lion's breed.

The hydra and the lizard without heed  
They crush ; ravine, hedge, stream unchecked they clear.  
Already on the sky far-off appear  
The Pelion or Olympus of their need.

Sometimes among the flying herd one dares  
To rear abruptly ; turns, a moment stares,  
Then with a single bound rejoins his kind,

For in the brilliance of the moon he sees  
Their utmost terror stretching close behind,—  
The frightful shadow of great Hercules.

## ROMSEY ABBEY : A GREAT MEDLÆVAL CONVENT

**E**DWARD the Elder, the son of Alfred the Great, founded the Nunnery of Romsey in about the year 907 A.D. The buildings of those early days were destroyed by the Danes, but soon after the year 1000 A.D. the rebuilding took place and shortly after Cnut came to the throne we learn that there was a community of 54 nuns at Romsey.

Of those early days the outstanding Abbess was Ethelflaeda, who for the holiness and beauty of her life became famous throughout Wessex, and the usual legend of miraculous events clustered around her name. The fragrance of her memory gained her the honour of having her name coupled with that of the Blessed Virgin Mary in the dedication of the present Church, which was begun on a new scale of magnificence in the year 1120.

In that year the existing Abbey Church of SS. Mary and Ethelflaeda began to take the place of the former building, the remains of which can still be seen through an opening in the floor beside the north parclose screen. Of that former building two precious carvings have been incorporated into the present church. The earliest (C. 1030) is the beautiful carved Crucifix now over the altar in the South choir aisle. The figure of our Lord is of a very early type—on the arms of the Cross are two angels and below S. Mary and S. John and two Roman soldiers holding a spear and a rod with the sponge of hyssop.

The Cross has branches coming into leaf to symbolise the truth that the spirit of the Cross is the source and secret of true and right human life.

The other treasure incorporated from the former building is the life-sized Crucifix of slightly later date that is built into the outside wall of the south transept.

When we enter the building to-day our eyes rest on what qualified judges have pronounced to be one of the most beautiful late Norman buildings in the world, with the three western bays of the nave in the Early English style (C. 1220) and the windows of the east wall in the decorated style of the fourteenth century.

With that brief glance at the history of the building, we will turn to the conventual system from which it comes as so fine a legacy. That system was part and parcel of the social fabric of a bygone age. Only a certain percentage of the daughters of important and high-




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IN ROMSEY ABBEY

from the painting by L. CAMPBELL TAYLOR, R.A., exhibited in the Royal Academy's Exhibition  
1932, reproduced by kind permission of the Artist.



## ROMSEY ABBEY: A GREAT MEDIÆVAL CONVENT

placed families could be provided with husbands, and the alternative was the only state of life or career open to them—a Nunnery. For those for whom a marriage could be arranged, the parents provided a dowry; the others bringing a similar benefaction to the Convent were planted out to take up their life in a community.

That community was organised on a religious basis, and the day's work was punctuated by a regular round of services or offices in the conventual church.

The mediaeval nunneries were recruited almost entirely from the upper classes. At Romsey a list of 91 sisters at the election of an Abbess in 1333 is full of well-known County names, and the same fact is witnessed to by the other Nunneries of that age. In the yeoman and peasant classes there were other occupations besides marriage, but very narrow was the sphere open to those of gentle birth.

Indeed the anxiety of parents to secure a place for their children in nunneries sometimes even led to their overcrowding. In 1327 Bishop Stratford wrote to Romsey Abbey saying that the house was notoriously burdened with ladies beyond the established number, and that he had heard that the nuns were being forced to receive more 'Damoyseles' as novices, which he forbade without special licence.

Chaucer's Nun is unmistakably the gently-born lady of delicate behaviour save that the chanting of divine service differentiates her from any other well-born lady of the day.

During the 14th and 15th Centuries the merchant class arose, and the wills of merchants show that the convent was regarded as the sole alternative to marriage.

Among the novices of a nunnery would be those who, unwilling or unable to marry, had adopted convent life as a career, others who had embraced it in a real spirit of devotion with a real call to the religious life, and others, like widows, who had retired to a convent to end their days in peace.

A career, a vocation, a refuge; to its different inmates the mediaeval nunnery was all these things. Little wonder then that Bishops at times had difficulties to deal with in religious houses. But for all that, very fine were the flowers of saintly lives that grew in the nunnery soil and fragrant the memory of great and splendid women that were nurtured by its ordered round of worship and work.

Romsey was a Benedictine house, and the Benedictine Rule arranged the day to have eight hours of prayer and study, eight of

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work, and eight of sleep. To this end the day of the nun was ordered in the establishment with its central church, its cloisters, refectory, dormitory and other buildings.

The first service was held about midnight. It consisted of the offices of Matins and Lauds. For this the nuns were awakened by the ringing of a small bell. Led by one of their number with a lantern they went direct from the Dormitory into the Church. They returned to bed to be roused again about 6 or 7 o'clock for the office of Prime and the Morning Mass. After a simple breakfast in the Refectory the office of Terce was said. Then came the daily meeting in the Chapter House, when the business of the community was arranged, and after High Mass came dinner in the Refectory, during which one of the Community read aloud from some improving book. After dinner the younger members of the community had time for recreation. About 1 o'clock the office of None was said. In the afternoon the manual work of the house and embroidery was done; the novices went to school or practised music and singing. About 5 in summer and 6 in winter, Vespers was said, and at its conclusion supper was eaten in the Refectory. Again after a meeting in the Chapter House when a book was read in winter at 7, and in summer at 8, the bell rang for Compline, the last service of the day. Half an hour later the community sought their beds in silence.

The 12th Century was the golden age of monasticism, and the 15th was the age of its decline. In this latter period we find signs in many directions that the mediaeval world was on its death bed. In the nunneries there is evidence of growing financial difficulties, of shrinkage in the number of inmates as well as a loss of high ideals and standards.

The best friends of monasticism saw plainly the need of reforming institutions that had done a great work, but in a large measure had lost their usefulness. But instead of reformation, a storm of violence and rapacity swept the whole system away, leaving the land dotted with ruins and remains.

At Romsey the conventual buildings disappeared, but the great church was purchased by the parishioners, to whom a portion had always been assigned, to be their Parish Church, and to serve new generations in other ways.

W. B. CORBAN.



## THOMAS HARDY AND DORCHESTER

ON Wednesday, the 2nd September, 1931, Sir James Barrie unveiled the memorial to Mr. Thomas Hardy which has been put up in his own town of Dorchester. The site has been given by the Corporation of Dorchester, and has been well chosen. The statue—a fine piece of work in bronze—stands on a plinth of Portland stone at the top of the town (officially called 'Top o' Town'), and at the top of one of the pretty avenues of trees for which the county town is famous. The avenue is called 'The Grove', and in *The Mayor of Casterbridge* it is described as 'an avenue on the town walls leading to an angle where the North and West escarpments met. From this high corner of the square, earthworks and a vast extent of country could be seen. A footpath ran steeply down the green slope conducting from a shady promenade on the walls to a road at the bottom of the scarp'.

Dorchester is the best centre for exploring the Wessex of Romance created by the wizard pen of Thomas Hardy. The principal scenes in his novels, *Desperate Remedies*, *Under the Greenwood Tree*, *The Return of the Native*, *Far from the Madding Crowd* and *The Trumpet Major*, all lie within eight miles of Dorchester, while the town itself is the *Casterbridge* of *The Mayor of Casterbridge*. Mr. Hardy lived at Max Gate, on the outskirts of the town on the Wareham Road and in a house he designed for himself. A high wall and a thick growth of trees surround it, for the great writer liked seclusion and quietude. Max Gate is picturesquely situated. The valley of the Frome, with glimpses of the Heath country beyond, lies on one side, and on the other are the rolling downs that look towards the sea.

The hills look over the South,  
And southward dreams the sea.

As its name implies, Dorchester has imperishable associations with the Romans. As Mr. Hardy says in *The Mayor of Casterbridge*: 'It announced old Rome in every street, alley and precinct. It looked Roman, bespoke the art of Rome, concealed dead men of Rome. It was impossible to dig more than a foot or two deep about the town fields and gardens without coming upon some tall soldier or other of the Empire who had lain there in his silent unobtrusive rest for a space of fifteen hundred years'. The town conforms to the Roman lines of building, its four main streets running north, south, east and west. Its Roman associations linger in the names of some of its

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streets—Icen Way, Durngate Street. Then there is Maumbury Rings, the Roman Amphitheatre, situated near the Southern Railway Station and on the Weymouth Road. It is the finest work of the kind in the country. It brings the Roman occupation vividly before the mind :—

Cirque of the Gladiators  
That haggard mark of Imperial Rome  
Whose pagan echoes mock the clime  
Of our Christian time.

‘It was to Casterbridge’, says Mr. Hardy, ‘what the ruined Coliseum is to modern Rome, and was nearly of the same magnitude’. Imagination conjures up the scenes of the far-off Roman days, the Roman soldiery, the gladiatorial combats, the roar of the wild beasts and the shouts of the spectators. Tier above tier rise the seats, in terraces cut in the chalk and long since grass grown, and it is estimated that over 12,000 spectators could be accommodated. Many objects of antiquarian interest have been unearthed by the archaeologists’ spade during recent excavations.

Although not born at Dorchester, but at the rustic and very picturesque hamlet of Higher Bockhampton, two and a half miles distant, Dorchester has many intimate associations with Thomas Hardy. It was here that he was articled at the age of 17 to Mr. John Hicks, a Dorchester architect. He did not identify himself to any great extent with the public life of the town, but he was always keenly interested in it, and the slight, alert, and energetic figure, with the somewhat wizened face and unforgettable eyes, was a familiar sight. He was for many years a County magistrate, although it was very rarely that he took his seat upon the bench. He showed a decided interest in the Town Debating and Dramatic Society, which he honoured by being a Vice-President. It was the dramatic section of this Society that produced for a number of years the Hardy Plays, which gained great popularity with the residents of Dorchester and elsewhere. Mr. Hardy took a keen personal interest in the production of these plays and in the players themselves, and attended many of the rehearsals, at which his valued hints and suggestions were much appreciated. The Hardy Players did their work well, and brought to living reality by their amateur dramatic art the characters immortalised by the pen of their distinguished townsman. This same Society sometimes arranged literary evenings, when the members of a literary bent submitted their amateur efforts for the democratic

## THOMAS HARDY AND DORCHESTER

judgment of the audience. Mr. Hardy, accompanied by Mrs. Hardy, attended on several of these occasions and evinced much interest in the proceedings. On the last occasion at which he was present, he spoke a few congratulatory words to the writers.

The County Hospital had a warm place in Mr. Hardy's heart, for the great writer was ever sympathetic with human suffering. On one of the entrance porches is inscribed an apt quotation which he chose : ' That swift sympathy which quicks the world'.

The Freedom of the Borough was conferred upon Mr. Hardy on the 16th November, 1910, and a still greater honour came to him when in the evening of his days H.R.H. the Prince of Wales visited him at Max Gate on the 23rd July, 1923.

It was from Max Gate four and a half years later that Mr. Hardy's last journey through his beloved Wessex country began. At eight o'clock on that bleak morning in January, 1928, his body, but not his heart, was taken for its last resting place in Westminster Abbey. There was something strangely significant about this last journey. At that early hour very few people witnessed the departure, but imagination conjured up a crowd of silent witnesses—Tess, Angel Clare, Michael Henchard, Gabriel Oak, Giles Winterborne, Marty South, Clym Yeobright, John Loveday, and others of those wonderfully drawn characters that bear the indelible stamp of Hardy's genius. The coffin skirted the Egdon Heath country, depicted so masterly in *The Return of the Native*, passed through Puddletown (*Weatherbury of Far from the Madding Crowd*), and a few miles farther on Bere Regis (*Kingsbere of Tess of the D'Urbervilles*). From thence it skirted Charborough Park, passed through Wimborne (both places associated with *Two on a Tower*, and then after many miles had been covered and Winchester (*Wintoncester*), with its sad memories of poor Tess, left behind, Thomas Hardy passed for ever from the Wessex which he loved so much. But his memory will not pass. The memorial at Dorchester will keep it green.

H. HARDING.

## THE BUTTERFLIES OF THE NEW FOREST

### INTRODUCTION

In the following notes I have tried to cater for the reader who appreciates the beauty of the handiwork of Nature and not for the student of Entomology : the latter will have to refer to the many purely scientific treatises that have been published for his benefit.

The New Forest is one of the largest tracts of Forest and Moorland that is open to the public in Southern England, and it has therefore become one of the most favoured collecting grounds for Entomologists. It is richly endowed with butterflies, although, alas ! several of the species that used to be quite common in its woods not more than some forty years ago, are now, for all practical purposes, extinct.

There are sixty-eight species of so-called British Butterflies, and of these, one is extinct, and three more are only recorded from the more Northern parts of the British Isles. Of the remaining sixty-four species, ten are not British species, but are occasional migrants to these shores.

In the confines of the Forest, thirty-two out of the remaining fifty-four true British Butterflies still found in the South of England, are to be found quite commonly, whilst five more were to be found in recent times and may possibly be found occasionally even now.

These figures do not include the representatives of the migratory species that are to be taken in the Forest from time to time.

It may appear to the reader that only a very small proportion of the species found in Southern England are to be found in the New Forest. It must, however, be borne in mind that amongst the twenty remaining species are butterflies that are only to be found on chalk (and there is no chalk in the Forest, although there are chalk Downs almost all round it, on which many of these chalk-loving insects are to be found), and also butterflies which are only to be found in a few isolated strongholds throughout the British Isles, such as the Swallow Tail (*P. Machaon*), which is confined to the Broads and Fens of East Anglia.

W. B. L. M.

LONDON, *Feb.*, 1932.

USUALLY the first butterfly to be seen in the season is the Brimstone (*G. rhamni*), a particularly noticeable insect owing to its size and colour ; the males being a bright yellow and the females being a pale greenish white. Although the Brimstone emerges from its chrysalis about the second week of July, it hibernates during the winter months and takes to the wing again in the following spring : it is to be seen on suitable days almost until the next generation emerges. This species is one of the longest-lived of English butterflies in that its span of life, as such, is normally very nearly a

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year. During its winter sleep, the insect will wake up and fly about, if the sun is at any time sufficiently warm ; I once found a male on New Year's Day resting in a semi-dazed condition on a patch of snow in the sun outside where I was staying in Lyndhurst. I brought it indoors and put it on some plants in the window, where it lived for some time, flying up and down the window when the sun came out, and sleeping at other times. It is only in very occasional years that there is not a warm spell in the very early spring when this butterfly may be seen enjoying the first signs of the coming summer.

Probably the next butterfly that the keen observer will notice is the Small Tortoiseshell (*V. urticae*). This is another insect that sleeps through the winter months ; it is a friendly species, which often passes the winter in crevices in houses or outhouses, with the result that it is sometimes to be found flying on the inside of windows on sunny days in the early spring.

During the first really warm spell in April or May the fresh spring butterflies will begin to emerge from their chrysalids in which they have spent the winter ; amongst these are the Holly Blue (*L. argiolus*) which is to be seen on sunny days flying along the hedgerows or around holly bushes, as its name suggests (although the second brood, which emerges in July or August, is very partial to ivy), and the Green Hairstreak (*C. rubi*), a small brown butterfly of which the undersides of the wings are a bright emerald green, which make it almost impossible to detect when at rest, with its wings closed, on a bush or tree, covered with fresh green shoots ; when on the wing it is a very rapid little flyer and difficult to follow with the eye ; it is, however, quite common in clearings in woods and on the gorse-covered heaths of the Forest. I never see this insect without thinking of a very similar species of the same family that we used to catch in Brazil on the River Amazon, and wondering what is the connecting link between these two species that are now not only separated by the Atlantic Ocean but also live in such very different climates.

To return to the Forest, however, another spring butterfly—one that must always please anyone who sees it—is the Orange Tip (*E. cardamines*). This insect is a medium-sized white butterfly ; the males have a bright orange tip to their fore wings, which gives the species its name, although in the female this is replaced by black ; the casual observer will mistake the female for either the Small White (*P. rapae*) or the Green-veined White (*P. napi*), which make their first appearance much about the same time as the Orange Tip. This

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butterfly should be looked for along road-sides, where it has a habit of flitting along just ahead of the pedestrian.

The Small White and the Green-veined White, and to a lesser degree the Large White (*P. brassicae*), demonstrate very well what the lepidopterist refers to as seasonal dimorphism, that is to say there are two distinct forms of these species, one being the first brood occurring in the spring and the other being the second brood occurring in the summer.

In the wooded districts of the Forest no one will have any difficulty at this time of year in finding the Speckled Wood (*P. egeria*). This butterfly emerges as soon as the weather is fit, and produces successive broods all through the summer ; it usually flies near trees, more or less in the shade, and is difficult to see over dead leaves, which are a very similar colour to this butterfly ; this insect is the nearest approach to a shade loving butterfly that we have in this country, although (as will doubtless surprise some people) in the tropics there are as many, if not more, species of butterflies to be found in the shade of dense forests than in the heat of the sun.

The Small Heath (*C. pamphilus*), the Small Copper (*C. phlaeas*) and the Common Blue (*L. icarus*) all make their appearance in the spring, and successive broods keep the species represented by perfect insects all through the summer ; they are generally distributed throughout the Forest.

Another butterfly that emerges in the spring is the Wall (*P. megæra*) ; this species is the exact opposite to the Speckled Wood in that it has a habit of only flying in the sun and of settling on the warmest spots to be found, such as on brick walls directly facing the sun, or on parched paths, etc. In size, however, it is much the same as the Speckled Wood, although in colour it is of a much lighter shade.

Anybody walking through any of the clearings in the oak woods of the Forest in May will at once notice the Pearl Bordered Fritillery (*B. euphrosyne*), the first of the Fritilleries to make its appearance. This is a medium-sized butterfly of which the upper sides of the wings are bright brown with black markings ; the undersides of the wings, however, although they have a brown background, are ornamented with red, pearl, and black markings. When this pretty, but common, butterfly dies off at the end of May, its place is taken by the Small Pearl Bordered Fritillery (*B. selene*), a very similar species which is, however, slightly smaller and which has slightly different markings on the undersides of the wings.



## THE BUTTERFLIES OF THE NEW FOREST

The larvæ of both these species, like those of most of the Fritilleries, feed chiefly on the wild violet. The black markings on the upper sides of the wings of these butterflies are liable to vary very considerably, with the result that occasionally curious aberrations may be found.

Another butterfly to be found in the spring is the Duke of Burgundy Fritillery (*N. lucina*), which belongs to a different family to any of the other English Fritilleries; it is the sole representative of its family in Europe. This butterfly is a small and local little insect which is found only in a few enclosures in the Forest and in the open spaces surrounding them, although it is by no means scarce in the localities where it does occur.

Amongst the Skippers, the Dingy Skipper (*T. tages*) and the Grizzled Skipper (*H. malvae*) are to be found fairly generally throughout the Forest for the first half of the summer, whilst later on in the season the Large Skipper (*A. sylvanus*) and the Small Skipper (*A. thaumas*) are to be found well distributed.

An interesting butterfly to be found in the spring after hibernation in the New Forest is the Comma (*P. c-album*), so called because on the undersides of the lower wings there is a white mark the shape of a comma. Species of this family are to be found throughout most of the Palearctic region, all of which have this distinctive mark. The presence of the Comma in the New Forest is interesting because, although it was undoubtedly distributed throughout the Southern portion of the British Isles at one period, in recent times it has only occurred, apart from a few wanderers, in or near its headquarters in the Wye Valley. One day in 1927, however, I was collecting in the Forest when, having peered round a bush to see if any insects were settled on some bramble flowers that I knew were behind it, I saw; to my amazement, a Comma, which I duly captured. I reported this to *The Entomologist*, thinking that it was a case of a stray specimen turning up rather further than usual from its proper haunt; however, this report turned out to be only the forerunner of many more to come; subsequent reports shewed the spreading of this species by steady stages right across the Southern half of England, where it appears to be now once again well established, although I am sorry to say that the butterfly did not appear to be so common last year as the year before in the New Forest; however, it is hoped that this was owing to the almost continual bad weather that there was

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through the summer of 1931 and not to the onslaughts of its enemy the Ichneumon fly.

This butterfly has very jagged edges to its wings, and at first sight the uninitiated might mistake it for a very damaged Small Tortoiseshell. It is double brooded, the first brood emerging in July and the second in the autumn ; the second brood does not pair until the following spring, after hibernation. The Caterpillars are dark brown one end and white the other, which gives them rather a curious appearance ; these usually feed on nettles in the Forest, although in some places they feed on hops. A variety in which the undersides of the wings are a much lighter shade than in the normal form sometimes occurs in the second brood, and is known as *v. hutchinsoni*.

The Comma belongs to a family which is included in Nymphalidae, the members of which group have the peculiar habit of constantly returning to the same resting place ; this butterfly probably shews the best examples of this peculiarity ; I have seen the same insect sunning itself on identically the same spot day after day for several weeks, although I constantly disturbed it.

The first brood of the Large White (*P. brassicae*) will be found in the neighbourhood of vegetable gardens in May and June ; on the wing it appears very similar to the Green Veined White and the Small White, apart from its size ; it is usually, however, considerably larger, as its name implies, than these two species ; the chief claim to notoriety of this species is that it is the only species of butterfly in this country that does any real damage ; the Caterpillars feed on cabbages, and sometimes occur in such numbers that many acres of this vegetable are completely destroyed.

Although during June there are only a very few butterflies on the wing in the New Forest, apart from the Small Pearl Bordered Fritillery, which I have already mentioned, it is in July that the Season is at its height.

During the first week of July four of England's finest butterflies appear in and near the oak enclosures of the New Forest, usually in large numbers ; they are the White Admiral (*L. sibylla*), that black and white butterfly with the skimming flight, to be seen settling from time to time on bramble flowers in the sun, and the three large Fritilleries, the Silver Washed (*A. pathia*), the High Brown (*A. adippe*), and the Dark Green (*A. aglaia*).

These four butterflies fly for the month of July ; the Fritilleries are all large brown butterflies with black markings on the upper sides

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of the wings and with silvery markings, varying according to species, on the undersides of the wings.

These four species all vary somewhat considerably in some years. In the case of the White Admiral, the variation takes the form of the diminution or even total disappearance of the white band across the upper sides of the wings ; this variation, in its extreme form, known as *var nigrina*, is highly prized by collectors, although intermediate forms are only a little more commonly met with. In the event of one of these aberrations being found, it is always worth searching for further specimens, as it has been found that this aberration tends to run through a brood.

The Silver Washed Fritillery is a very interesting species, because it is dimorphic, that is to say there are two distinct forms of the female. The type, or usual form, has a greeny-brown ground colour with black markings ; this is the form found not only almost everywhere in England where the species exists, but also in nearly all the localities where the species exists on the Continent ; in the New Forest, however, another form is to be taken every year in certain enclosures, whilst in some years this form, which is known to collectors as *var valezina*, occurs commonly wherever the species occurs in the Forest. This form, however, also occasionally occurs in the neighbourhood of Oxford, and I have found it to be not uncommon in the Eisack Valley in North Italy, whilst it is, I believe, the usual form found where the species occurs in the Far East.

In regard to the variation of the Fritilleries, it usually takes the form of certain black markings on the upper sides of the wings running together, and in the more extreme cases making the wings almost entirely black. Such specimens are, however, usually very rare, and most collectors spend many seasons searching for an example without finding one ; in 1919, however, aberrations of all the three Fritilleries and of the White Admiral were relatively common in the Forest. Such a season was not unknown before, although there is seldom more than one in a lifetime.

One evening in 1929 I saw an almost black male Silver Washed Fritillery resting on a bramble flower enjoying the last rays of the evening sun ; I was, however, unable to attempt to net this great prize as it was on the other side of a deep ditch which I could not cross without disturbing it ; I tried to work round behind it, but unfortunately I frightened it in doing so, and it flew up a tree where it settled, and I realized that there was no chance of its coming down

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again owing to the lateness of the hour. This species is, however, one of the species (of *Nymphalidae*) which I have already mentioned as constantly returning to the same spot ; I therefore returned early the following morning to the place where I had seen it, and began to patrol about fifty yards in each direction. For some hours nothing happened, but at about 3 p.m. I was rewarded with success.

During July there are various other butterflies to be found in the New Forest ; these are, however, mostly common species about which there is no need to say anything ; amongst these may be found the Ringlet (*A. hyperanthus*), which is abundant in all the grassy rides in the woods, the Meadow Brown (*E. justina*), an interesting species, in spite of being England's commonest butterfly, the Gatekeeper (*E. tithonus*) and the Peacock (*V. io*).

About the middle of the month the Brimstone emerges and adds to the brightness of the woods, whilst the Purple Hairstreak (*Z. quercus*) is to be found flying around oak trees ; this beautiful, but small, species is a pale grey on the undersides of the wings whilst the upper sides of those of the male are a brilliant purple and those of the female are a deep brown with only a bright purple dash across the top wings. The female lays her eggs in July, but they do not hatch until the following spring. This is not the only species to which this applies, although some species spend the winter as larvæ, some as pupæ and some as butterflies.

In many parts of the heather-covered heath, the Silver Studded Blue (*L. aegon*) is to be found in large numbers. The male of this little butterfly is a brilliant purple-blue on the top sides of the wings, whilst the undersides are a silvery grey with blue and brown spots, and there is a delicate white fringe round the outer margins of all wings. The females are a chocolate brown on the upper sides ; in some localities this is partly replaced by blue, but I have never found this variation anywhere in the Forest ; the undersides are similar to those of the male except that the ground colour is brown.

Towards the end of July the Grayling (*H. semele*) is also to be seen flying over the heather ; this species, when resting with its wings closed, affords the best example of protective colouring to be found amongst our butterflies ; it is almost impossible to see it settled in its natural surroundings of stones and heather roots, unless one has actually watched it select its resting place.

In August a reaction sets in throughout the Forest, and very few butterflies are to be seen, apart from the battered remains of the July

## THE BUTTERFLIES OF THE NEW FOREST

butterflies, which may be found well on into August in a late season, although the surrounding chalk hills and downs produce many butterflies in the autumn.

In regard to the species that have either died out of the Forest in recent years, or appear to be in the process of doing so, the most noteworthy of these is the Purple Emperor (*A. iris*). The male of this magnificent species is shot with a bright purple, although in the female which is even larger than the male, the wings lack this purple sheen. This species, probably the most powerful flyer amongst the British butterflies, and certainly one of the wildest, normally flies high up around oak trees; the male can, however, usually be enticed down from its lofty habitat by the smell of decaying animal matter, if it is sufficiently pungent, whilst occasionally the female may be found depositing her eggs, which she usually lays on the leaves of small willow bushes.

On the Continent, where this species is often abundant, the males are constantly to be found settled on paths, sipping the moisture that can be obtained from any puddles there may be, whilst once when motoring in Austria, I saw one settled on a perfectly dry and dusty road, just as it was disappearing under the front mudguard of the car; we pulled up and proceeded to net the insect, which had remained quite undisturbed, and on another occasion I took a female settled on an equally dusty road, in spite of the fact that I had disturbed it several times before doing so; it is interesting to note the apparently rather different habits of this insect in this country to the habits of the same insect on the Continent.

The Purple Emperor used to be quite common in the Forest a few years before the Great War, but since then it has been becoming rapidly scarcer; when out for a walk one day, as a small boy, I remember being shown some larvæ that a collector had just secured, but I have never been sufficiently lucky to take this species myself in any stage in the Forest, and I have not seen a specimen that has been taken in this neighbourhood for some years, although I have heard reports of isolated specimens which appear to be reliable.

Another fine butterfly which thirty years ago used to be common in the New Forest, especially near Lyndhurst, is the Large Tortoiseshell (*E. polychloros*). This insect has, however, almost disappeared from most of its old haunts, including those in the Forest. Not having heard of one being taken for some years in that neighbourhood, I was more than delighted to hear in the spring of 1930 that my

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brother had taken two hibernated specimens there. Subsequent observations, however, have only shewn one other specimen in this locality; it is to be hoped, however, that this species will in time once again become established in all its old haunts; there does not appear to be any reason why this should not happen, its chief enemy being the Ichneumon fly, an enemy with which, however, it has to contend wherever it exists. It is a fine insect, rather similar to the Small Tortoiseshell, that butterfly known to almost everyone, except that it is usually larger and has a more sombre ground colour.

When we were collecting during one of my summer holidays from school many years ago, my mother took a Brown Hairstreak (*Z. betulae*) between Brockenhurst and Lyndhurst, and our excitement knew no bounds. I have been told since then, however, that it was not uncommon in that locality in those days, although personally I do not know of any locality where it exists at the present time within the precincts of the Forest. This species is the finest example of the Hairstreak group in Europe, although as is nearly always the case, the English specimens are smaller than those occurring on the Continent.

Another species that comes into this category is the Wood White (*L. sinapis*). All the earlier authors refer to this species as being common in the New Forest, but I fear that there is but little doubt that this pretty little butterfly is now extinct in the Forest, although it still survives in many of its old haunts outside the Forest, in some of which it is even now quite common.

The Black-veined White (*A. crataegi*) is another white butterfly which is now extinct in the Forest, in spite of the fact that it was at one time quite common there; unlike the last species, however, this insect is now practically, if not quite, extinct throughout the British Isles, although efforts have, I believe, been made to reintroduce it to this country from time to time; the larvæ of this species does great damage to fruit trees where it occurs in large numbers.

The migrant species of butterflies that visit this country may be divided into two classes, those which when they visit us at all, do so in large numbers, and those that are occasionally represented in these islands by one or two stray specimens.

In the former class may be included the Painted Lady (*P. cardui*), the Clouded Yellow (*C. edusa*), and the Pale Clouded Yellow (*C. hyale*), although this last species only very occasionally occurs in this country; all these three species should be looked for on the downs



## THE BUTTERFLIES OF THE NEW FOREST

and in clover and lucern fields ; therefore the chances are, generally speaking, against finding them actually within the limits of the Forest, although in 1928, the great year for the Clouded Yellow in these islands, this species was freely taken actually in the Forest, whilst in 1911 the writer took a solitary female Pale Clouded Yellow in an oak wood near Lyndhurst Road Station, a most unexpected catch, especially as that species was not in this country in any numbers that year.

The Clouded Yellow is, like the Silver Washed Fritillery, dimorphic, that is to say it has two distinct forms, as far as the female is concerned. Normally the ground colour of the female is a deep yellow, but there is another form, known as *var helice*, in which the ground colour varies from almost the normal colour to pure white ; usually these variations are scarce, but in 1928, when this butterfly visited our shores in enormous numbers, these pale forms were relatively common, and like the type were to be actually taken in the Forest.

A very fine migrant that is to be seen in the Forest almost every year is the Red Admiral (*P. atalanta*). The specimens that actually migrate to this country may be found during the summer, and, as in the case of the Clouded Yellow and the Painted Lady, the offspring of these specimens may be found in the autumn, when sometimes they are to be seen in very large numbers ; they are particularly partial to rotting fruit and the flowers of Michaelmas daisy. There are records of the female living through the winter in this country in hibernation, but there is no doubt that most butterflies of this species are killed off by the severity of our winters. The Red Admiral often flies much later in the evening than other butterflies ; I have one specimen that was actually taken at night, when it had been attracted by the light of one of the lighthouses on the South Coast.

In regard to the second class of migrants, which includes such species as the Bath White (*P. daplidice*), the Camberwell Beauty (*E. antiopa*), that lovely large brown butterfly with the yellow margins to its wings, the Queen of Spain Fritillery (*I. lathonia*) and the Milkweed or Monarch Butterfly (*D. plexippus*) from America, I have never heard of any specimens of these species being taken in the New Forest, although when a freak wind should next bring a few representatives of any of these species to England, there is no reason why they should not be found by some lucky collector in the Forest.

W. B. L. MANLEY.

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## APPENDIX

### *List of Butterflies found commonly in the New Forest.*

1. The Large White	.....	.....	Pieris brassicae.
2. The Small White	.....	.....	Pieris rapae.
3. The Green-veined White	.....	.....	Pieris napi.
4. The Orange Tip	.....	.....	Anthocaris cardamines.
5. The Brimstone	.....	.....	Genepteryx rhamni.
6. The White Admiral	.....	.....	Limenitis sibylla.
7. The Peacock	.....	.....	Vanessa io.
8. The Small Tortoiseshell	.....	.....	Vanessa urticae.
9. The Comma	.....	.....	Polygonia c-album.
10. The Pearl Bordered Fritillery	.....	.....	Brenthis selene.
11. The Small Pearl Bordered Fritillery	.....	.....	Brenthis euphrosyne.
12. The Dark Green Fritillery	.....	.....	Argynnis aglaia.
13. The High Brown Fritillery	.....	.....	Argynnis adippe.
14. The Silver Washed Fritillery	.....	.....	Argynnis pathia
do. do	.....	.....	Argynnis pathia var valesina.
15. The Grayling	.....	.....	Hipparchia semele.
16. The Speckled Wood	.....	.....	Parage aegeria.
17. The Wall	.....	.....	Parage megara.
18. The Ringlet	.....	.....	Aphantopus hyperanthus.
19. The Gatekeeper	.....	.....	Epinephele tithonus.
20. The Meadow Brown	.....	.....	Epinephele jurtina.
21. The Small Heath	.....	.....	Coenonympha pamphilus.
22. The Green Hairstreak	.....	.....	Callophrys rubi.
23. The Purple Hairstreak	.....	.....	Zephyrus quercus.
24. The Small Copper	.....	.....	Chrysophanus phlaeas.
25. The Silver Studded Blue	.....	.....	Lycaena aegon.
26. The Common Blue	.....	.....	Lycaena icarus.
27. The Holly Blue	.....	.....	Cyaniris cargiolus.
28. The Duke of Burgundy Fritillery	.....	.....	Nemeobus lucina.
29. The Grizzled Skipper	.....	.....	Hesperia malvae.
30. The Dingy Skipper	.....	.....	Thanaos tages.
31. The Small Skipper	.....	.....	Adopaea thamas.
32. The Large Skipper	.....	.....	Angiades sylvanus.

### *List of Butterflies that used to be common in the New Forest, but are now extinct or appear to be in the process of becoming so.*

1. The Black-veined White	.....	.....	Aporia crataegi.
2. The Wood White	.....	.....	Leptidia sinapis.
3. The Purple Emperor	.....	.....	Apatura iris.
4. The Large Tortoiseshell	.....	.....	Eugonia polychloros.
5. The Brown Hairstreak	.....	.....	Zephyrus betulae.

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*List of migrant Butterflies that are mentioned in the text.*

1. The Bath White	.....	.....	Pontia daplidice.
2. The Pale Clouded Yellow	.....	.....	Colias hyale.
3. The Clouded Yellow	.....	.....	Colias edusa
do. do.	.....	.....	Colias edusa var helice.
4. The Red Admiral	.....	.....	Pyrameis atalanta.
5. The Painted Lady	.....	.....	Pyrameis cardui.
6. The Camberwell Beauty	.....	.....	Euvanessa antiopa.
7. The Queen of Spain Fritillery	.....	.....	Argynnis issoria.
8. The Milkweed	.....	.....	Danaus plexippus.

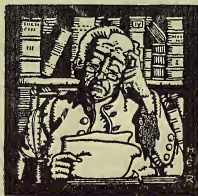


## THE SONG OF THE SIRENS

(Odyssey XII, 184-191)

by A. WATSON BAIN

COME hither, renowned Odysseus, the pride of Achaea !  
 Stay here thy ship, that thou to our voice mayest hearken.  
 For none hath ever sailed past us in dark-hulled vessel,  
 Till from our lips he hath heard the honey-sweet singing  
 And joyfully gone on his way the greater in knowledge.  
 For all things we know, all the hardships in Troy's wide spaces  
 That Greeks and Trojans by will of the gods have suffered ;  
 And we know whatsoe'er on the bounteous earth will happen.



## WITH HUDSON IN HAMPSHIRE

'My credentials are those of a field naturalist who has observed men : all their actions and mentality'.

*A Hind in Richmond Park.*

THE previous contributions under the above heading were mainly concerned with South Hampshire : in this, the concluding one, it is intended to indicate our author's movements in the northern portion of the county. Hudson makes a sharp distinction between the two. The south, he says, is richer in all forms of insect, bird, and animal life, and, as these were preeminently the objects of his studies, he was drawn again and again to the localities of the manor and farm in the New Forest. The north had less attraction for him, although, for the student of history, 'for the archaeologist and for the artist and seekers after the picturesque there is much—nay, there is more to attract in the northern than in the southern half of the county'. He says that he is not of these ; but he can only mean that nature study took the first place. The motto of this article—his own words—shows it ; and readers of his books will find abundant confirmation in his observations on men and manners, on literature and the beautiful, in all of them. For this very reason such a judge as John Galsworthy prefers certain of Hudson's books to others because 'the artist in him takes, in those books, distinct precedence over the naturalist'.

That Hudson knew and loved the county well is evident. In *Hampshire Days* he writes—

I have traversed it in this and that direction often enough to be pretty familiar with a great deal of it, from the walled-round cornfield which was once Roman Calleva to the Solent ; and from the beautiful wild Rother on the Sussex border to the Avon in the west.

And, in *Adventures Among Birds*—

Here I came to a village which happened to be one of the very few, certainly not above half-a-dozen, in all that county (Hampshire) never previously visited by me.

In this first-hand knowledge he probably came second only to Mr. George A. B. Dewar, who seems to know every picturesque nook and corner, and every eminence from which a wide view can be obtained. The difference between the two writers is that, whereas

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Mr. Dewar is at pains to let you know exactly where you are and how to get there, Mr. Hudson delights at times to cover his tracks, and even, in some instances, to lay false trails. One wonders how many persons have enquired for Winterbourne Bishop by name, not having realised that it is a ' pseudonymous ' village ' like Norton and Thorpe. The enquiries were excusable, for in Wilts, and over the border in Dorset, Winterbournes are almost as plentiful as blackberries ; and the second and distinguishing name of Bishop, along with Abbot and Monk, is to be found everywhere, testifying to the former extent of church lands.

In practically all the books about this country Hampshire appears and reappears. Besides the two above-named, the following may be instanced : *Afoot in England*, *The Book of a Naturalist*, *A Traveller in Little Things* and *Dead Man's Plack*.

Northern Hampshire is rich in literary associations, and, in referring to them, as a writer like our author was bound to do, the corresponding places had perforce to be indicated. There is therefore little scope for topographical enquiry in the north. He could not refer to Gilbert White without naming Selborne, Woolmer Forest, Faringdon, and a score of villages round about : to William Cobbett, without mentioning Hurstbourne Tarrant, with the Rookery, and the Cleres : to Miss Mitford, and omit Three Mile Cross and Swallowfield. These latter, it is true, are just over the border in Berks ; but Alresford was the place of her birth and early days. A tablet on a house in Broad Street commemorates the fact. Again, he could not describe ruinous Roman walls and buried pavements and leave unnamed, Silchester and the oaks of Pamber Forest, any more than he could relate the story of the so-called ' peaceable ' Edgar and the captivating Elfrida without designating Harewood Forest and Wherwell. Dead Man's Plack itself stares at us from the ordnance map.

This last is an enchanting spot. Go there in April-May and the ground in the vicinity will be found carpeted with primroses. Go there in May-June, and, if not close to the monumental cross itself, at least not far away in the direction either of Wherwell or Longparish, a haze of bluebells under leafing oaks will be seen. Finally, go there in July, and, from the bottom of the beech avenue by which the Plack is usually approached, you will walk into a veritable garden in the forest, resplendent in pink relieved with yellow. The pink, or rather pinks, for they differ in loveliness, being supplied by Rose-bay Willow Herb—in places 5-6 feet high—quantities of sturdy centaury, which

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resents being gathered, and beautiful musk mallow. The yellow is supplied mainly by St. John's Wort.

Hudson visited Selborne on several occasions, and it may be remembered that it was in the churchyard there that he vainly asked the grass-cutters to spare a particularly fine cluster of musk-mallow growing luxuriantly by a humble grave. They would see about it, they said ; but, when the petitioner's back was turned, the lovely plant was condemned as a weed and ruthlessly cut down.

To return to Harewood Forest. Hudson evidently spent a considerable amount of time there observing, above other forms of life, the great green grasspopper which he so happily and unexpectedly discovered ; and seeking inspiration for the story of the murder of Earl Athelwold by King Edgar (or Eadgar). He claims, whether seriously or not, to have been independent of the ordinary sources of information. His animism might possibly stretch to this. However that may be, he inserts into the story a wealth of detail that does not appear in other narratives. One circumstance, the King's causing his horse to trample on the body of the fallen earl, Hudson would seem to have borrowed from the account of an incident in the life of Saint Dunstan. It certainly well illustrates the brutality of the age. Local legend, however, makes a much milder affair of the whole business ; reduces it in fact (or elevates it) to the level of a duel between the enraged king and his deceitful minister.

While haunting the woods, the nearby warren, where grew the 'good-for-nothing grass', and the site of the 'monument' as it is always called hereabouts, it is clear that Hudson lodged at an inn at no great distance. There are only three possibles. The White Lion at Wherwell, the Plough at Longparish, and the George at Cottage End. Wherwell and Longparish are fairly large villages, while the last-named place consists of a few cottages and the wayside inn. It is much nearer the scenes above described, and access to them is more convenient from the George than from either of the other inns. Besides these considerations Hudson describes the place he was staying at as a 'hamlet'. The George Inn at that time, and since, accommodated guests in summer. In all probability, therefore, this was his temporary abode.

Cottage End, by the way, used to be known locally as Cutty Den ; and Wherwell was pronounced Orrel or Horrel. There, as Cobbett remarks of Up Husband for Upper Hurstbourne are 'as decent a corruption of names as one would wish to meet with'. The



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case of Wherwell may be explained, perhaps, by the fact that an old spelling was Whorwell. According to the Rev. R. H. Clutterbuck's notes on Weyhill and Wherwell, etc., it so appears in the Augmentation Office papers. This spelling was copied in the inscription on the monument itself. Of course, with the spread of education, the above-named pronunciations have died out.

Besides Dead Man's Plack, other stories are more shortly told in the books under consideration. These show how much wider was the author's interest than that of a mere naturalist. In fact they establish his 'credentials'.

The following will recur to many readers. The Selborne Mob. The Horn-blower of Woolmer. The old-fashioned parish-clerk at Itchen Abbas. The sad story of Violet and her parents. The return of the native. The kindly parson of Combe and the 'tingling silence' incident. The story of Gibbett Hill and the gruesome murder thereby. The intelligent shepherd-boy at Tidbury Ring and the stupid forest boy near Lyndhurst.

Lyndhurst was a short half-way house, so to speak, to Harewood Forest. He had to drag himself away from the localities of King's Copse and Beaulieu Heath, but he simply ran away from the forest capital. Will it be believed that so long as thirty years ago he described it as 'a spot so disagreeable to me that I avoid it, and look for nothing and wish for nothing to detain me in its vicinity. Lyndhurst is objectionable to me, not only because it is a vulgar suburb, a transcript of Chiswick or Plumstead in the New Forest, where it is in a wrong atmosphere, but also because it is the spot on which London vomits its annual crowd of collectors?

The last reason can be understood when we remember Hudson's great regard—even reverence—for every creature that has life and breath. As for the rest, a note of criticism may be allowed. Thirty years ago old Lyndhurst had certainly extended its borders, and the number of visitors was steadily increasing; but to one, at least, who has lived in England, Scotland and Ireland, it appealed as one of the sweetest townlets in the kingdom. Even now, disfigured as it is, along with pretty Burley, by garages and petrol pumps, the surroundings are the same; and, in a few minutes, the resident or visitor may be as solitary as he can desire on heaven-exposed heath, in darkling wood, or in any of a thousand recesses where excursionists who think they have seen the forest never think of penetrating. Even now, I say, there are those who find Wise's words truer than Hudson's. The

passage will be remembered. 'The people of Lyndhurst ought, I always think, to be the happiest and most contented in England, for they possess a wider park and nobler trees than even royalty'.

Hudson was severe in his remarks about towns. Compare those on Bournemouth, Buxton, Harrogate and Reading. Above all, note those in his savage attack on Chichester, in *Downland*. There he he simply ran amuk, to the extent of inventing a god of drink whose habitation was a slimy cellar, to which a pandar at the City Cross lured unwary humans who happened to encounter his searching glance. This passage stands, I should imagine, as the most intemperate attack on intemperance that ever got itself fixed in the pages of literature. It was characteristic enough of his speech, but it is altogether exceptional in his writings. From Morley Roberts's *W. H. Hudson—A Portrait*, we learn that a lady who knew him well wrote as under—

On the surface Hudson and his books are not a bit like each other. They are sane, spacious and mellow. He is unreasonable, petulant, 'contradictory', erratic and often unaccountable.

Well, all that can be said is, that great men have their failings like other people. Reynolds said of Dr. Johnson, 'The drawback of his character is entertaining prejudices on very slight foundations'. And, much as we of the older generation may have admired Ruskin and Carlyle, there are few who would not have found it difficult to live with either of them. By the force of circumstances Hudson was compelled to make his home in London, and when he did effect an escape to villages, fields, woods and the sea, his return was always unwished by him. Viscount Grey writes in *The Charm of Birds*, 'It is good to be alone with Nature sometimes: to men like W. H. Hudson, it is essential, if they are ever to express what they have in them to give'.

Then again he was soured. He well knew the disappointments of returned manuscripts. Success was late in coming. He was well over seventy before editors began to tumble over each other with requests for articles for their publications. We must just be thankful that these ebullitions were so rarely allowed to ooze from his pen. As compensation for the biased remarks about Lyndhurst, in *Hampshire Days*, let us turn, in conclusion, to his expressed preference for Hampshire in general, in *Adventures Among Birds*, written ten years later. On one occasion, on reaching Christchurch from the West Country, he describes himself as 'On the threshold of that county

## WITH HUDSON IN HAMPSHIRE

richest of all in wild life, which continually calls me back from all others, east, west and north, to its heaths and forests and rivers'.

Here surely we may find the *amende honorable*, and we ordinary mortals, while taking advantage of the conveniences of Lyndhurst, may continue to find pleasure in wandering in the confines of woods, by forest streams, and over the open spaces which everywhere abound, well knowing that, in the words of John R. Wise, 'Nowhere in extent at least, spread such stretches of heath and moor, golden in the spring, with the blaze of furze, and in the autumn purple with heather, and bronzed with the fading fern. Nowhere in England rise such oak woods, their boughs rimed with the frostwork of lichens, and dark beech groves with their floor of red-brown leaves on which the branches weave their own warp and woof of light and shade'.

J. W. LINDLEY.



## VLOWER-SHOW DAY

by P. T. FREEMAN

**A**Y, laughèn an' shoutèn they be, over ther',  
All dancèn an' zingèn, wi' never a ceàre ;  
Girt bwoys an' light maidens, all deck'd out wi' vlowers,  
An' meàkèn the mwest o' the daylight's short hours.

Do meàke my eyes water to zee 'em goo by,  
Vur just such a litsome young maidén wer' I ;  
An', vifty year back, all the bwoys used to zay  
'Wull 'ee come wi' I, Meàry, on Vlower-Show Day'?

## TALKS WITH PHYSICISTS

**A**MONG my happiest recollections of this session I shall certainly count the weekly chats I have had with members of the staff of our physics department. Apart from the satisfaction of discussing in congenial company problems of fascinating interest, my pleasure had something of the savour of forbidden fruit. For I ought to be devoting all my serious thought to foreign tongues and literatures, and our specialist age does not readily condone illicit prying into other realms of experience. To make my crime still more heinous, it was not as an expert in modern languages, but as an amateur philosopher that I engaged in these friendly encounters, thus raising dilettantism to the second power. When I add my presumption in joining issue on problems requiring for their complete intelligence a knowledge of higher mathematics, of which I am utterly ignorant, I think I have admitted the full measure of my delinquencies. I can only plead that I do no gardening or examining.

In order to provide a solid basis for our discussions, we took chapter by chapter, the book of Sir Arthur Eddington: 'The Nature of the Physical World', a book for which both layman and expert have reason to be grateful to the author. Using no bewildering array of mathematical symbols, he sets forth in ordinary speech the present position of physical science in a way that the uninitiated can learn much and the initiated can see richer meaning in his knowledge. I am, of course, not concerned here with proving or disproving the strictly physical propositions enunciated by Eddington; I want rather to examine some of the more general bearings of the subject, and for this purpose the book in question serves admirably. Again and again Eddington advances statements of a philosophical character, and not infrequently he gives a direct challenge to philosophy. His persistent warnings to 'prying philosophers' make one suspect that all within the sanctuary of physics is not swept and garnished as it might be; he admits three *déménagements* within a year in one apartment, which is not conducive to the orderliness such a proper matron as philosophy might demand.

One might find oneself in disagreement with Eddington on the very definition of physics. If one were to say that its task was the establishment of a system of regular, unalterable relations between

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magnitudes which ultimately are spatial or space-time magnitudes, we might find him and other modern physicists refusing to accept this 'system of regular, unalterable relations'. Any hesitation that earlier physics may have had in admitting that all the magnitudes that physics deals with are spatial magnitudes has now surely disappeared. The law of gravitation has become a truism; the notion of force in this connection has singularly paled; the law resolves itself into an expression of space-time relations. Matter appears as a certain curvature of space, and the other anthropomorphisms of a few years ago, *e.g.*, mass, energy, action, work, etc., no longer deceive the man of science. But the 'regular unalterable relations' have not that compelling force they once had. The regularities are to have only the meaning of statistical regularities; yet the probability of any prediction based on them is so enormously great that they may be accepted as really true for all practical purposes. Just as an insurance company can carry on its business without bothering about the element of uncertainty in individual lives, or fires, so the physicist can establish laws, based on statistics, which serve all the purposes man can require of them, although there remains an element of uncertainty about the spatial relations when we reach the electron. There will be more anon of this 'principle of indeterminacy', which is a most disconcerting notion for philosophy, which is, indeed, probably an untenable assumption. We mention it here at the outset by reason of its intrinsic importance and also to make clear with what necessary restriction the term 'regular and unalterable relations' is admitted by some of the most eminent physicists of to-day.

If physics has to do solely with relations, is it not necessarily a science of relativity? The great interest aroused some years ago by the theory of relativity was probably in large measure due to pre-occupations which have nothing to do with physics. The idea of relativity casts a strange spell over certain minds endowed with little consistency, minds for which expediency means far more than righteousness. So many agree with the idea implied in Pascal's reflection: (which Pascal in all probability intended to refute), 'Pourquoi me tuez-vous? Eh quoi! ne demeurez-vous pas de l'autre côté de l'eau? Mon ami, si vous demeuriez de ce côté, je serais un assassin et cela serait injuste de vous tuer de la sorte; mais puisque vous demeurez de l'autre côté, je suis un brave, et cela est juste'. Psychology often seems to justify this view, as also does history and such sciences as the evolution of morals. The one science that held out

against a relativist scheme of things appeared to be natural science and, in particular, physics. For although physics deals with relations, it is with relations fixed by natural law, and hence compelling acquiescence on the part of the individual mind. Any expectation, or hope, that the theory of relativity would add the prestige of physics to other witnesses in support of the doctrine that the individual is the measure of all things has, however, not been realised. Nature, or reality, still opposes to the individual mind its categorical imperative to perform a strictly determined act of thought; we might even say it is that categorical imperative.

For science, length is the relation of the distance between two points in space to another distance between two points in space regarded as a standard of measurement. Any distance may be chosen as a standard; we may have the distance between two gold studs on a gun-metal rod at a fixed temperature, like the yard measure of this country; or we may take the distance between two points situated apart by  $10^{-7}$  of a quadrant of the earth and call it the meter. Although the whole of physical science is relative to that standard, the standard itself was taken to be absolute, independent of any observer. The physicist did not expect to find that when, after a lengthy series of calculations he reverted to his yard stick or his meter, the distance between the two points representing his initial standard had changed. If the final result of his calculation was so many yards, or litres, or acres, he took it that he had only to lay down his standard so many times and the numbers would tally. Unless the rectifier had been discovered at the same time as the variation, it would have totally wrecked the structure of physical science when the Fitzgerald contraction showed that the standard itself, hitherto held to be absolute, varied with the velocity of the observer relative to it. Useless to say that the variations are so slight for the highest terrestrial velocities attained in ordinary experience that they may be disregarded in our every-day calculations; a variation, however small, like a single exception in no matter how great a number, destroys the law. Moreover, for high velocities the variations are not slight, they become very considerable; for an observer moving with a velocity of 160,000 miles per second the length is reduced by half, with the velocity of light, to zero. Thus the whole edifice of physical science will present a different aspect when constructed by observers moving with a velocity relatively to one another.

But the theory of relativity provides the corrective; by its aid



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we not only know that distances and all that depends on distances are variable, but we can calculate the amount of the variation. Thus for any observer, or relative to any frame of reference, we know what measure to assign to any length, to any mass, to any inertia, or to any other physical entity. The error had arisen owing to the calculations having been made in three dimensions; using four dimensions, the three of space and one of time (which as has long been known are inseparably bound up together, time in particular being measurable only in terms of space) it again becomes possible to speak of absolute magnitudes. In his book on 'The ideas of Einstein's theory', the Viennese physicist Thirring puts and answers the question: 'Is there an absolute magnitude in Minkowski's (*i.e.*, four dimensional) World which is geometrically capable of construction from spatial and temporal distances and which plays the same part as formerly the distance measured in the aerial line? This question must be answered in the affirmative; there is an absolute magnitude of this kind and it is called the 'World-distance of the two point-events'. Calling  $x, y, z$ , and  $t$  the spatial and temporal co-ordinate *differences* of two point events, and  $x'y'z't'$  those of the same point-events in another system of reference then the real absolute magnitude above mentioned is given by the equation  $\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2 - c^2 t^2} = \sqrt{x'^2 + y'^2 + z'^2 - c'^2 t'^2}$  where  $c$  = the velocity of light *in vacuo* (Thirring p. 69).

Anyone reading Eddington's book must have noticed how frequently he refers to the absolute. Disclaiming any intention of psycho-analysing his mind, one might nevertheless say that so clear a thinker sees how unsatisfactory is the concept of relativity, how it leaves the mind adrift and ultimately unable to predicate anything of anything; he almost seems happy to insist that by relativity physicists mean the opposite. He devotes a long chapter to determining the absolute future and the absolute past for a point-event here-now. He speaks of the absolute four-dimensional world. He would appear to subscribe to the opinion that 'the quest of the absolute is the best way to understand the relative appearances' (p. 122). We do not wish to read into Eddington's words a meaning which he would not admit; none the less the antithesis of the absolute and relative appearances is suggestive. At the least the phrase indicates that so long as mind dwells amidst mere relativities it will not attain to anything more than appearances, whereas it possesses a constant urge to seek for something beyond that, something that will give it abiding satisfaction, *i.e.*, something more akin to itself than 'relative

appearances' can ever be. We seem to catch a hint here that law, regularity, unity means more for consciousness than ephemeral semblance; in other words that the further we penetrate into nature the more does mind discover itself.

The same idea is still more definitely expressed in the chapter on 'Becoming'. First of all Eddington gives us the meaning of Becoming for the Physicist, and it is again very clear how, amid the jarring views of individuals, he tries to reach a meaning which shall oppose to any wayward fancy its categorical imperative, which shall say to the individual, 'Thus shalt thou think'. He discovers the unequivocal meaning of Becoming in the approach to thermodynamical equilibrium. Whenever within any system we find an approach to thermodynamical equilibrium we can always regard the condition further remote from this state as antecedent to the condition nearer to it. The future is always that condition or state which has more entropy. The argument applies to the universe as a whole; movement in the direction of increasing entropy alone is, physically speaking, irreversible, and when in the universe entropy is at a maximum, time will stand still, becoming will cease, or rather no measurement will indicate the passage of time. This is the physical counterpart of that state which Faust foresaw in his own consciousness as the result of there being no further ideal to be realised, when 'Die Uhr mag stehen, der Zeiger fallen, dann sei die Zeit für mich vorbei'. (We ought to state that the conclusions reached by Eddington in this chapter do not find general approval among physicists.)

But all this *presupposes* a consciousness of time; and Eddington by no means imagines that knowledge of entropy gradient is the source of that consciousness, less even than knowledge of wave frequency is the source of our awareness of colour. P. 97 he says, 'It is absurd to pretend that we have no justifiable conception of "becoming" in the external world. That dynamic quality—that significance which makes a development from past to future reasonable and from future to past farcical . . .—is so welded into our consciousness that a moving on of time is a condition of consciousness. We have direct insight into "becoming" which sweeps aside all symbolic knowledge as on an inferior plane. If I grasp the notion of existence because I myself exist, I grasp the notion of becoming because I myself become. It is the innermost Ego of all which *is* and *becomes*'. In other words, time, and the + and - signs of time, are the presupposition of there being an intelligible universe at all; time is not a result, but

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a determining condition, of physical knowledge, although the measurement of time must be expressed in terms of physical science. This, of course, does not signify that we assign some mysteriously transcendental existence to time. It does, however, mean that the mind rebels against regarding the world as unintelligible or irrational; it also means that the regularity which physical science discovers to exist in the world is the same regularity as governs the human mind. Physical science gains by calculation and experiment a certain set of magnitudes; it can then leave reality awhile, become wrapped up in itself, spin out according to the laws of thought the implications of those magnitudes, and then, returning to reality it will find that the result of the mental process tallies with the course of things, provided its initial data were exact and its calculations carried out according to the stern logic of the mind. Men did not think it a mere coincidence that the rays of light were bent in the vicinity of matter, and bent by the precise amount that Einstein had predicted; but there is a big gap between the points where contact with outward material reality was broken and where it was resumed, an interval filled with elaborate calculations. Somehow or other, the world was seen to be working according to the same laws as the mind of man. Possibly Eddington was only thinking of the inmost being of the individual when he said 'it is the innermost Ego of all which *is* and *becomes*', but these tallies of nature with our mental operations cease to be an enigma only on the assumption that there is 'an innermost Ego of all', using 'all' in the strictest sense, of which the individual Ego is but one point or moment.

Hitherto Eddington has seemed to view the 'quest of the absolute' with favour. When, however, he turns to the discussion of what he names the 'Principle of Indeterminacy' he becomes frankly disconcerting. He draws far-reaching conclusions which strict logic can hardly accept; he considers it will necessitate a new epistemology; and in a Presidential Address given in January this year before the Mathematical Association (reprinted in *Nature*, Feb. 13, 1932) he speaks of the probable necessity of a reshaping of our ideas on the fundamental assumption of ethics, the freedom of the will. 'It was Heisenberg who in the summer of 1927 set in motion the new development'; but I gather that Eddington is responsible for the English nomenclature; he says, p. 220, 'I shall here call it the "principle of indeterminacy"'. I believe Heisenberg used the term *Ungenauigkeit*, *i.e.*, inaccuracy; and there is a great difference between indeter-

minacy and inaccuracy. The latter seems to me a far more suitable term to connote the ascertained facts.

The gist of the principle Eddington formulates thus : ' a particle may have position or it may have velocity but it cannot in an exact sense have both'. This means that any increase in accuracy in specifying position is compensated by a decrease in accuracy in specifying velocity. The position of an electron, *e.g.*, could be fixed with a probable error of '001 mm. and the velocity with a probable error of 1 k.m. per sec. If the position is fixed to '0001 mm. the velocity error is 10 km. per sec. The scientific statement of the principle runs thus : if  $q$  is a co-ordinate and  $p$  the corresponding momentum, the necessary uncertainty of our knowledge of  $q$  multiplied by the uncertainty of  $p$  is of the order of the quantum constant  $h$  (p. 222). On p. 225 we read : ' The suggestion is that an association of exact position with exact momentum can never be discovered by us *because there is no such thing in Nature* ' (the italics occur in the original). In his Presidential Address Eddington said : ' If we divide the uncertainty in position and velocity at time  $t$ , in the most favourable way, we find that the predicted position of the electron one second later (at time  $t_2$ ) is uncertain to about 5 centimetres. That represents the extent to which the future position is not predetermined by anything existing one second later'.

All this seems to indicate that ' indeterminacy ' means absence of causation, or a breach in the causal nexus of phenomena. In fact the Presidential Address tells us that a scheme of strict causal law need no longer be believed in. Hence other statements rather surprise us by seeming to ascribe ' indeterminacy ' to the grossness of our measuring instruments. ' The conditions of our exploration of the secrets of Nature are such that the more we bring to light the secret of position, the more the secret of velocity is hidden ' (p. 221), ' determinacy in this sense is relative to the refinement of our measurements ' (*Nature*, p. 237). Nature can only be measured by instruments it supplies. Just as ' nature is made better by no mean but nature makes that mean', so nature is measured by no tool but nature makes that tool. For exceedingly small magnitudes the shortest wave lengths of light, or X-rays, to which we are bound to resort, so disturb the object to be investigated that the information obtained is necessarily to some extent inexact; and Planck's constant,  $h$ , imparts too much rigidity to measurement'. We are probably just-

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fied, however, in taking Eddington to mean by 'indeterminacy' something more fundamental than imperfect measurement.

Whether Eddington was, or was not, influenced by certain ethical prepossessions in his interpretation of his results one cannot say. But he hastens to apply his 'principle of indeterminacy' to confirm his ethical convictions. He feels, and surely he is right, that the only unassailable basis for morality is a belief in the freedom of the will. We must agree with him that 'it was only by closing our eyes to the essential nature of experience, relating as it does to the reactions of a conscious being, that naive realism, materialism, the mechanistic hypothesis could be made to seem credible'. But the following inferences cannot under any circumstances be admitted: 'If the atom has indeterminacy the human mind will have an equal indeterminacy; for we can scarcely adopt a theory which makes out the mind to be more mechanistic than the atom' (*Nature*, p. 240). 'Indeterminacy makes it possible that the mind is not utterly deceived as to the mode its decisions are reached' (*Nature*, p. 240).

We must bear in mind that other physicists do not go as far as Eddington. Heisenberg, as we have seen, speaks of 'inaccuracy'; Dirac 'quite possibly believes as firmly as ever in the existence of strict causal law', only he does not mention it (*Nature*, p. 234). Einstein wrote in 1927: 'It is only in the quantum theory that Newton's differential method becomes inadequate and indeed strict causality fails us. But the last word has not been said. May the spirit of Newton's method give us the power to restore unison between physical reality and the profoundest characteristic of Newton's teaching—strict causality', and the Presidential Address intimates that Einstein remains of the same opinion. While such uncertainty prevails, it is rash to use the 'principle of indeterminacy' to solve ethical problems.

We cannot play fast and loose with the concept of indeterminism; a thing, an atom, an electron either is or is not undetermined in its behaviour. Partial indeterminism is too vague an idea to give lasting satisfaction. It is rather grotesque to regard an electron as undetermined so long as its behaviour does not transgress certain limits and as being called to order by the laws of nature as soon as it oversteps the mark. If, *e.g.*, an electron cannot move with a velocity greater than the velocity of light, it is not undetermined. The statement that 'the necessary uncertainty of  $p$  multiplied by the uncertainty of  $q$  is of the order of the constant  $h$ ' disposes of indeterminism



in any real sense, although it leaves the question of inaccuracy or error *in statu quo*. In just the same way the will either is free or it is not ; in spite of the vogue of Bergson's philosophy at the present time, I can see no meaning in the assertion that we are free in certain privileged moments, but usually the slaves of habit, circumstance, or something else. Science now considers space and time as a single continuum ; the absolute past and future can only be determined by taking the two as being inextricably interwoven ; if it were definitely established that specification of *p* or *q* taken separately were impossible, but that when *p* and *q* are considered conjointly some constant emerges, that might conceivably suffice for the strict applicability of causal law.

To renounce determination is to renounce relation, and to abandon knowledge. One can fully accept the dictum, p. 223, 'So long as the electron is not interacting with the rest of the universe we cannot be aware of it'. We must go much further than this, however ; there exists nothing which is not interacting with the rest of the universe ; substantiality in the strict sense can only be predicated of the universe, any particular thing is the synthesis effected by mind of relations within this whole, the only abiding unity. Unless the system of relations constituting the particular thing were unalterable, *i.e.*, completely determined, all serious thought would become impossible, the universe would resolve itself into a meaningless phantasmagoria. If the ink with which I am writing these words were now black, at another time red ; if its chemical reactions with other substances always varied ; if its atoms, and, saving the mark, its electrons constantly altered their behaviour for the physicist, and all this without a determining cause, then the ink would cease to be an object of consciousness. If what I see before me from being black now appears red, it is no arbitrary assumption of mine to say that some cause was responsible for this change, whether in my organs of vision or elsewhere ; this assumption is necessary if the world is to be an intelligible world, and physical science surely regards the world as intelligible.

One might even enquire whether physics, by reason of its limited scope, a limitation which Eddington explicitly admits, had any justification in asserting *real* indeterminacy ; physical science is concerned solely with the metrical aspect of things. Is indeterminacy of the real metrical ? The existence of the mathematics of probability is no proof of it. But we must not even appear to quibble.



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The essential thing to remember is that causation is no discovery of physical science ; it is a necessary law of thought, a condition of intelligibility. But as Nature is the being-other of mind, we expect to find causation as the law of Nature too. Pre-relativity physics had regarded Nature as a uniform whole conforming to the laws of space (as studied by geometry) of time (astronomy, etc.) and of causation. At a certain point, the accuracy of measurement failed when space and time were considered apart ; absolute measurements had to be recovered on a different plane, viz., when space and time were regarded as a single continuum. One may justifiably anticipate, with Einstein, the recovery of the absolute in causation measurements, just as it had been recovered for space-time measurements ; for *knowledge* of the electron is knowledge of the *determinations* of the electron.

As to the ethical implications Eddington sees in the 'principle of indeterminacy' I find it impossible to agree with him. Throughout this article, consciousness or mind has been taken as the ultimate reality of space, time, causation and even of particular phenomena. In many places Eddington speaks of an un-get-atable inner nature of things : I see no meaning in that. Would one consider that an apple, *e.g.*, had an un-get-atable inner nature, some kind of immortal soul which, when a child had done with the apple, dwelt in the eternal sunshine of some heavenly orchard ? Of course it has properties not investigated by physical science, and one cannot conceive a limit to to the relations determining its nature ; but these relations are relations *for* consciousness (including intellectual, moral and æsthetic aspects), and even if they are not all got-at, it is an unjustified assumption that they are un-get-atable. Although, therefore, a mechanistic scheme is the mould in which the so-called material world is cast, consciousness, *for* which alone that world exists, as the source of necessity, is not in the same sense as the material universe subject to the laws of necessity. Consciousness cannot be regarded as subject to the same necessity as the objects of consciousness ; it is the condition of its and their existence. If 'free' is the contrasting term to 'caused', or necessary, then the will, as a form of consciousness, is free. To speak of free-will is to be guilty of tautology.

Moreover the indeterminacy of will, conceived according to the 'principle of indeterminacy', would be an ethically valueless freedom. The measure of this freedom is caprice, individual fancy. Surely we consider that person ethically more valuable whose actions are

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accountable, who does not yield to wayward impulse. Dean Inge, in 'More Lay Thoughts of a Dean,' p. 272, expresses a similar point of view: 'Disbelief in law and order in the spiritual world, whatever form it takes, is bound to have a prejudicial effect on morality. . . . Students of science are wholly free from these superstitions. It follows that a scientific education is really able to root out these atavistic fancies, which link the civilised European to the men of the stone age'. There is far too much witchcraft and magic even now in religion and morality; it would certainly increase if the popular mind thought that science justified 'disbelief in spiritual law and order'. But this law and order is not that of natural necessity; it is teleological; it is for ethics the systematic organisation of means for the attainment of ends. Practical reason is in the service of the good, just as theoretic reason is in the service of the true, and æsthetic reason in that of the beautiful; only this service is indeed perfect freedom. To base freedom on atomic indeterminism is just as erroneous as to base mechanism of mind on mechanism of matter.

E. W. PATCHETT.



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## GOETHE AND HIS ENGLISH VISITORS

THROUGHOUT the world on March 22nd, 1932, the centenary of Goethe's death was celebrated with unusual vigour and enthusiasm. Especially in England has the keenest interest been shown in these celebrations, and the English public has been reminded again and again that Goethe's works have had a valuable influence upon a number of our best poets.

Although he never visited England or even expressed the desire to do so, Goethe was always well informed about English literature, and throughout his life the study of things English almost belonged to his daily routine. He was extremely fond of English society, and in his later years especially he was constantly receiving and meeting English travellers. After Goethe had become famous in England through writers such as Scott and Carlyle, Englishmen, armed with letters of introduction, flocked to Weimar to visit the great poet who had become the talk of Europe. Goethe, in his Diary, Letters, and other of his autobiographical writings, gives us an account of many of these visits, especially of those that were of particular interest to him.

As a young man at his home in Frankfort, Goethe became acquainted with a young Englishman with whom he used to converse in English. It is characteristic of Goethe that he not only learnt how to speak English, but also endeavoured to gather from his friend all the information he could about England and the English. Goethe and his sister, who was frequently a member of the party, soon mastered all that the Englishman had to give, whereas the Englishman, Goethe says, was unable to learn German as successfully as he and his sister Cornelia English; the reason for this is no doubt to be found in Goethe's remarkable capacity for learning a foreign language accurately, not by the usual grammar and vocabulary method, but by imitating carefully the rhythm of a foreign sentence. He could listen so well, listen for every shade of difference in the pronunciation of the language; his feeling for rhythm enabled him to pick up the peculiarities of the spoken language very rapidly. Thus he could write: '... We had both tried to assimilate from his mouth the oddities of the English pronunciation, and in that way we had acquired not only the peculiarities of its sound and accent, but even the very details of the personal characteristics of our teacher, so that

finally it sounded strange enough when we appeared to speak together as if with one voice'.

This Englishman, whoever he may have been, frequently visited Goethe and Cornelia while in Frankfort, and, according to Goethe, there soon developed a love affair between the Englishman and Cornelia, which was apparently carried on entirely in English.

The picture Goethe draws of the Englishman is worth repeating, as it is a superb example of Goethe's power of portraying in words people he met :

The two young people suited each other rather well ; like her, he was tall and well-built, only somewhat slimmer, his small, compact features would have been really handsome had they not been disfigured too much by small-pox ; his bearing was calm, resolute, you might even say it was at times dry and cold, but his heart was full of kindness and love, his soul full of magnanimity, and his affections lasting, constant, and composed.<sup>1</sup>

In 1787 during his journey through Italy Goethe made the acquaintance of Sir William Hamilton, the English Ambassador in Naples. He valued Sir William's company because of his fascinating conversation about just those things Goethe had gone to Italy to see. Moreover, he possessed a wonderful collection of works of art, which made a great impression on Goethe. The two became close friends and saw a lot of each other as long as Goethe remained in Naples. Goethe was also captivated by the gracefulness of Lady Hamilton, 'the syren whose beauty led the noble Nelson astray'<sup>2</sup> and her famous shawl dance.

In Weimar it was always Goethe's wish to have the young Englishmen in the town around him, and again and again he encouraged them to visit him. 'Er (Goethe) erkundigte sich nach den hier anwesenden jungen Engländern . . .', 'Bei seinem grossen Interesse fuer die englische Nation hatte Goethe mich (Eckermann) ersucht, die hier anwesenden jungen Engländer ihm nach und nach vorzustellen': such phrases frequently occur in Goethe's *Conversations* with Eckermann.<sup>3</sup> Those young Englishmen were no doubt proud to receive an invitation from the awe-inspiring 'Herr Geheimrat', and so to be able to see something of his home life. Englishmen passing through Weimar on their way to other parts of the Continent were

<sup>1</sup>From : *Dichtung und Wahrheit*, Part 2, Bk. 6 Insel edition, pp. 247-248.

<sup>2</sup>Lewes, *The Life and Works of Goethe (Everyman)*, p. 305.

<sup>3</sup>He (Goethe) enquired after the young Englishmen staying here at present . . . 'Because of his great interest in the English nation Goethe had requested me to introduce to him gradually the young Englishmen staying here at present'. Eckermann's *Conversations*, November 24th, 1824, January 10th, 1825.

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also sure of a welcome, and Goethe tells the story that one of these English visitors who had read Goethe's 'Wahlverwandschaften' said he intended to have a divorce from his wife as soon as he returned to England! Goethe laughed to think that even Englishmen were subject to the 'pernicious' influence of his novels.

Eckermann has recorded a splendid example of a conversation Goethe had with an Englishman on January 10th, 1825, when a Mr. Hutton, an engineer, was invited by Goethe to have tea with him at 5 o'clock. Goethe at once plunged into the value and importance of learning foreign languages, a favourite topic of his on such occasions. Here, as always, Goethe reveals his gift of looking at things as one whole, of considering a subject from every possible aspect: the Englishman, he assumes, has come to Germany not only to learn German, 'but also the elements upon which it rests, our soil, climate, mode of living, customs, social intercourse, constitution and so forth', and Goethe continues in the same strain: 'Ich beschaeftige mich seit funfzig Jahren mit der englischen Sprache und Literatur, so dass ich Ihre Schriftsteller und das Leben und die Einrichtung Ihres Landes sehr gut kenne. Kaeme ich nach England hinueber, ich wuerde kein Fremder sein'.<sup>1</sup> Goethe then pointed out to his guest the advantages of learning German, its power of absorbing, or of adapting itself to, the peculiarities of other languages, with the result that all the best works written in Greek, Latin, Italian and Spanish can be obtained in accurate and good German translations. Goethe did not despise translations, but even considered the availability of good translations an essential; and there is still no nation in the world which translates so many foreign classics as Germany does. The two then discussed the difficulties in expressing a subject adequately in the foreign language even when the person speaking the foreign language can understand everything and even detect the mistakes of the native; Goethe comforted Mr. Hutton by indicating the difficulty he himself had in expressing his thoughts satisfactorily in his own language. That led them to talk about those works of Goethe the Englishman had read, and Goethe, good humouredly smiling at Mr. Hutton's difficulty in understanding 'Faust', made this comment:

Freilich wuerde ich Ihnen zum 'Faust' noch nicht geraten haben. Es ist tolles Zeug und geht ueber alle gewoehnlichen Empfindungen hinaus.<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup> I have worked at the English language and literature fifty years, so that I am very familiar with your writers and the life and organisation of your country. If I were to come to England I should be no stranger.

<sup>2</sup> True, I should not have advised you to read "Faust" yet. It is mad stuff and surpasses all ordinary sensations.

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On the way home Eckermann asked Mr. Hutton what he thought of Goethe. He answered :

Ich habe nie einen Mann gesehen, der bei aller liebevollen Milde so viel angeborene Würde besässe. Er ist immer gross, er mag sich stellen und sich herablassen, wie er wolle.<sup>1</sup>

Ottilie, Goethe's daughter-in-law, too, frequently introduced young Englishmen to Goethe's household, rather to his annoyance, as he always foresaw Ottilie's flow of tears at the departure of these charming young Englishmen. In spite of their youthfulness they are never embarrassed in this foreign land, Goethe tells us ; in fact, their appearance and behaviour in society is full of confidence and ease just as if the world belonged to them and they were everywhere the masters. 'Das ist es denn auch, was unsern Weibern gefaelt und wodurch sie in den Herzen unserer jungen Daemchen so viele Verwuestungen anrichten'.<sup>2</sup>

The obvious advantages over foreigners which Goethe noticed in the majority of those Englishmen that visited him in Weimar forced him to make unpleasant comparisons with the youth of his own nation, and he came to the conclusion that the Englishman's superiority did not arise from any advantages of birth, of the soil, the free constitution, or even healthy education, but because he had the courage to be what nature made him and because he was permitted to enjoy a freer personal development from his very birth. It is not infrequent to hear Goethe regretting the lack of certain English characteristics in his countrymen :

Könnte man nur den Deutschen, nach dem Vorbilde der Engländer, weniger Philosophie und mehr Tatkraft, weniger Theorie und mehr Praxis beibringen, so würde uns schon ein gutes Stück Erlösung zuteil werden, ohne dass wir auf das Erscheinen der persönlichen Hoheit eines zweiten Christus zu warten brauchten.<sup>3</sup>

According to Friedrich Foerster, an art custodian, Ottilie had to bear many a joke from her father-in-law at the expense of the many young Englishmen she protected in Weimar. Goethe very much enjoyed telling his friends how she asked him to receive a young English acquaintance of hers, 'a witty, amiable, very entertaining, lively young man', as she called him. Goethe could not refuse her,

<sup>1</sup> 'I have never seen a man who with all his tender kindness possesses so much innate dignity. Whatever his attitude and however condescending he may be, he is always great'.

<sup>2</sup> 'And this it is that is so pleasing to our womenfolk and whereby they cause so much devastation in the hearts of our young ladies'. (Eckermann, Mar. 12th, 1828.)

<sup>3</sup> 'If we could only instil into the German, after the model of the Englishman, less philosophy and more energy, less theory and more practice, a greater share of salvation would fall to our lot, without our having to await the appearance of the personal grandeur of a second Christ'. (Ibid.)



## GOETHE AND HIS ENGLISH VISITORS

and quietly thought to profit from the 'witty, amiable, lively conversation' by remaining absolutely silent in his presence :

Der junge Mann wird mir gemeldet ; ich trete zu ihm heraus, nötige ihn mit höflicher Pantomime zum Niedersetzen, er setzt sich, ich mich ihm gegenüber, er schweigt ; ich schweige, wir schweigen beide ; nach einer guten Viertelstunde, vielleicht auch nicht ganz so lange, steh ich auf, er steht auf, ich empfehle mich wiederum pantomimisch, er tut dasselbe, und ich begleite ihn bis an die Thür. Nun schlug mir doch das Gewissen vor meiner guten Ottilie, und ich denke : ohne irgendein Wort darfst du ihn wohl nicht entlassen. Ich zeigte also auf Byrons Büste und sagte : Dies ist die Büste des Lord Byron.—Ja, sagte er, er ist tot !—So schieden wir, und dies ist alles, was ich von diesem geistreichen, liebenswürdigen, lebhaften, gesprächigen Engländer erfahren habe.<sup>1</sup>

Apparently we are not to take this account too seriously, as Goethe was in very good spirits on the day he related this story, it was a day when he enjoyed teasing Ottilie and humouring his company.

Goethe, with all his dignity, was a man who was decidedly pleasant with his visitors, and we find that he soon set even the most nervous at ease by his lively, sympathetic, sometimes jovial conversation. Henry Crabbe Robinson, who describes his visit to Goethe in his *Diary, Reminiscences and Correspondence*, published in 1869, was overwhelmed by the welcome and cordiality shown him ; Goethe even insisted upon him staying several days in Weimar because he had such a lot to ask him, and then kissed him three times when he left ! We learn from Robinson how very active and alert Goethe was even at the age of eighty : he had wrinkles and he was a little hard of hearing, but his memory was still good and he still spoke with the voice of a young man. Robinson says he found no sign of decay in Goethe. All the accounts of such visitors praise Goethe's forceful character, his dignity and aristocratic bearing, but not once is he described as vain. In choosing a subject for conversation he always tried to adapt himself to the interests of his guest ; for himself he was most ready to talk about English literature, and especially about those writers he admired most, his contemporaries, Carlyle, Scott and Byron. Thus, those English visitors who were originally shy or

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<sup>1</sup> "The young man was announced ; I went out to him, I urged him with polite pantomime to take a seat, he sat down, I opposite him, not a word from him ; not a word from me, not a word from either of us ; after a good quarter of an hour, perhaps not quite so long, I stood up, he stood up, I bid him good-day again pantomimically, he did the same, and I accompanied him to the door. Now my conscience struck me before Ottilie and I thought : without one single word you cannot let him leave. So I pointed to Byron's bust and said : "That is the bust of Lord Byron". "Yes," he said, "he is dead"! Thus we parted, and that is all I learnt from this witty, amiable, lively, talkative young Englishman'. (Goethe's *Conversations other than with Eckermann*. Insel—ed. p. 640.)

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embarrassed at the thought of meeting this almost mythological figure, were surprised to find how congenial Goethe was.

Nevertheless any inconsideration soon brought retaliation. Thus, to the traveller who sent in his card to Goethe with the request to be admitted to his presence at once, as he was leaving Weimar the next day, Goethe replied that he was unable to receive anybody that day, but might be willing to do so the next day about noon.

In a similar way Goethe once found it necessary to remonstrate with an English bishop. This was when Lord Bristol, Bishop of Derby, requested Goethe to spend an evening with him in Jena in 1797. Goethe related the story, according to Soret, in the following words :

The Bishop commenced by being rude to me. When I noticed that he began in this tone I was still ruder ; at first he seemed taken aback, but I did not fail to notice the success which I had anticipated : he became politer ; I tried to excel myself in impoliteness until I perceived I had him in my power. Then I tried to appear more kindly disposed towards him, but still in an unrestrained and independent tone which would necessarily have prevented the return of any utterances which might have disturbed the balance of our conversation.<sup>1</sup>

The Bishop had intended, by preaching a sermon, to upset Goethe's conscience for writing that 'immoral, damnable book', *Werther*, which had caused so many people to attempt suicide. At this point Goethe abruptly interrupted the Bishop with the word 'Halt!' and continued himself to enumerate the sins of bishops who permit thousands to be sacrificed in wars and then sing a *Te Deum*, who praise God when simpletons turn fanatics or commit suicide frightened at the idea of hell they had obtained from the priest's teaching. Goethe told him that *Werther* had at least rid the world of a few imbeciles incapable of playing their part in life, and that surely was a service to mankind. Goethe felt he could not be reproached for his small 'warlike deed' when priests and bishops took the liberty of doing far worse. The Bishop, of course, became 'quieter than a lamb' and as respectful as he could be.

This 'adventure' amused Goethe so much that he wrote a short character of the Bishop, part of which reads :

As a Briton rigid, as an individual headstrong, as a churchman severe, as a scholar pedantic.<sup>2</sup>

And in his Diary for June 10th, 1797, he further wrote of him : 'The national, individual one-sidedness and pedantry afford a strange

<sup>1</sup>See Goethe's *Conversations other than with Eckermann*. Insel—ed. p. 607, or Eckermann's version of the same for March 17th, 1830.

<sup>2</sup>See *Biographische Einzelheiten*.

## GOETHE AND HIS ENGLISH VISITORS

contrast to the wide culture, familiarity with the world, and noble generosity'.

Goethe was certainly under the impression that our English bishops earned fabulous sums of money without any particular justification for it. Soret said to him that if he (Goethe) had been born in England he would have been one of those radicals who see the weak side of a government, point out its dangers and indicate methods of ridding the land of them. 'Do you think I'm a fool!' Goethe replied in the contradictory and ironical tone of his Mephisto, 'Do you think I should have hunted out abuses and disclosed them, called attention to them, I who in England would have lived from them? If I had been born in England (thank God I am not) I should have been a duke worth millions, or better still, an Archbishop with an income of £60,000'.<sup>1</sup>

Goethe's fame steadily increased until in his last years he came to be acknowledged all over the world as one of the greatest poets that had ever lived. Especially in England had his claim to fame been recognised by a number of our most influential writers, and on his birthday in 1831, his last, Goethe received a gratifying tribute from his English admirers: fifteen Englishmen sent him a magnificent seal on which these words were inscribed:

To the German Master: From friends in England: 28th August, 1831.

And in the accompanying letter their reverence and gratitude was expressed for all Goethe had taught them. Goethe thanked them with a little poem: *Den Funfzehn Englischen Freunden* (To his Fifteen English Friends).<sup>2</sup>

During the last year of Goethe's life one young Englishman, who afterwards became famous in English literature, namely, William Makepeace Thackeray, passed many hours in Goethe's home as a guest of Ottilie, and his reminiscences of Goethe himself well represent the feelings of all those young Englishmen who saw Goethe:

In 1831, though he had retired from the world, Goethe would nevertheless very kindly receive strangers. . . . Of course I remember very well the perturbation of spirit with which, as a lad of nineteen, I received the long-expected intimation that the Herr Geheimrath would see me on such a morning. This notable audience took place in a little antechamber of his private apartments, covered all round with antique casts and bas-reliefs. He was habited in a long grey or drab

<sup>1</sup>See Goethe's *Conversations other than with Eckermann*, p. 604. Eckermann modified Soret's own version by writing that Goethe declared he would have become a duke or rather a *bishop* with an income of £30,000. (Eckermann's version of Soret's *Conversations* for March 17th, 1830.)

<sup>2</sup>Carlyle, Scott, Wordsworth, Lockhart, Churchill, Southey, Frazer, were, according to Lewes, among the fifteen.

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redingot, with a white neck-cloth and a red ribbon in his buttonhole. He kept his hands behind his back, just as in Rauch's statuette. His complexion was very bright, clear and rosy. His eyes extraordinarily dark, piercing and brilliant. I felt quite afraid before them, and recollect comparing them to the eyes of the hero of a certain romance called 'Melmoth the Wanderer', which used to alarm us boys thirty years ago; eyes of an individual who had made a bargain with a Certain Person, and at an extreme old age retained these eyes in all their awful splendour. I fancied Goethe must have been still more handsome as an old man than even in the days of his youth. His voice was very rich and sweet. He asked me questions about myself, which I answered as best I could. I recollect I was at first astonished and then somewhat relieved, when I found he spoke French with not a good accent.<sup>1</sup>

W. I. LUCAS.

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<sup>1</sup>Written to Lewes on 28th of April, 1855.



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## THE PUBLIC SYSTEM OF EDUCATION IN SOUTHAMPTON

THE organisation of education in a County Borough is a pedestrian subject for the pages of *Wessex*, but the Editor considers that a short survey of the work undertaken by the Southampton Education Committee may be welcomed by many of his readers.

The rapid growth of the town in size and in population during recent years and the small part that industry, as compared with commerce, plays in the life of the town are reflected in the schools and their types. When the great School Building Societies of the early Nineteenth Century were at the height of their activity Southampton was small and unimportant. In consequence the Southampton School Board when it was appointed in 1870, and its successor the Education Committee, have found it necessary to build many new schools to meet the needs of the growing population. Among towns of a comparable size Coventry is the only other town where loan charges on school buildings figure so prominently in educational expenditure. The voluntary schools maintained by the Church of England and Roman Catholic communities are few and are not large in size. Until quite recent years some of the smaller schools on the outskirts of the town were still almost rural in character, but they have now been affected by private and municipal housing schemes in their vicinity. Since industry in Southampton is mainly confined to the activities of the waterfront industries the needs of Technical education have been met by the evening classes of University College and the junior classes of the Borough Evening Schools. University College also provides day classes for apprentices and others by arrangement with various firms, but no Junior Technical School and no Municipal Technical College have been established. The only school which ranks as a Technical School is the School of Art, and it is only within recent years that the work of the School of Art has attained a size and scope commensurate with the area which it serves. Although additional temporary premises have been found for the School of Art, it is still inadequately housed and badly needs the excellent accommodation which will eventually be provided for it in the Civic Centre.

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As in many other areas there has been considerable expansion in recent years in the sphere of secondary education. King Edward VI School, which is aided but not maintained by the Education Committee, is more than full, and new buildings have been designed for a site of 11 acres which has been acquired by the Governors in Hill Lane. Taunton's School, which is now maintained by the Education Committee, was moved in 1926 from the centre of the town to its present site in Highfield. The present buildings were designed to accommodate 600 boys, but there are now 750. The Girls' Grammar School is housed in very inadequate buildings in the centre of the town and is much overcrowded. As in the case of King Edward VI School new buildings have been designed for a site of 12 acres which has been acquired by the Committee in Hill Lane. Most of the area of the town which lies east of the River Itchen was incorporated in the year 1920. The Itchen Secondary School for boys and girls had already been established by the County Authority in temporary hutments. These have now been partially replaced and a scheme for the completion of the permanent buildings has been designed. Here again the numbers have outrun the present accommodation. In addition to these schools there is St. Anne's R.C. Secondary School for Girls situated in the Avenue. A glance at the map of Southampton will show that the town is effectually divided into three sections by the Common and the River Itchen. When the projected schemes for secondary education have matured there will then be schools for boys and girls in the Western area, a school for boys and the St. Anne's School for Girls in the Central area and a co-educational school in the Eastern area. There are in addition schools such as the Convent R.C. High School and the Atherley C.E. School for Girls which are recognised as efficient by the Board of Education but are not grant-aided.

The division of the town into three geographical areas naturally affects the Committee's scheme for the organisation of the elementary schools. New buildings are necessary and have been sanctioned to meet the needs of the housing estates which have sprung up in Shirley, Swaythling and Sholing, and advantage is being taken of the erection of these buildings to incorporate them in a scheme of re-organisation so that eventually the elementary schools of the town will be divided into infants', primary and post-primary schools upon the lines suggested by the Departmental Committee of the Board of Education was for the Education of the Adolescent. Until recently there were in existence a number of schools which had been condemned as unsuitable for school



## THE PUBLIC SYSTEM OF EDUCATION IN SOUTHAMPTON

purposes by the Board of Education. In the case of some of these schools alterations have been effected and the schools removed from the 'black' list; in the case of the others new buildings have been provided, in one instance by the Roman Catholic community, in the others by the Education Committee. In the latter case advantage was taken of the new buildings to re-organise the whole of the elementary school system in the Southern area of the town. The new schools are being planned to give the maximum of light and air; the furniture is light and easily movable. The schools are planned so as to provide for extensions should these become necessary, and adequate facilities are being provided for the instruction of all girls of 12 years of age and over in Cookery, Laundry and Housewifery, and all boys of 11 years of age and over in Manual work. The latest school to be built by the Committee, Swaythling School, is on single-storey semi-open-air lines. In due course the extension of the Docks will no doubt lead to an increase in the population of the town. The Education Committee has therefore reserved suitable sites on the outskirts of the town in the Town Planning Scheme so as to provide for future needs. Advantage has been taken of the Town Planning Scheme to reserve areas for school playing fields. Among recent developments in elementary education in the town have been the establishment of nursery classes in the poorest districts, and the establishment of a School Camp at Lee-on-Solent. The Camp is maintained from May to October. Sixty boys and sixty girls are sent there for alternate fortnights. The Camp is maintained as a school and the children carry out schemes of work which are complementary to those undertaken within the four walls of the normal school. The School Camp was instituted as an experiment last year and proved a great success. With few exceptions children gained considerably in weight, teachers were brought into closer touch with the lives of the children, and the Camp was found of great value, not only in connection with school work proper, but in the inculcation of hygiene and the social virtues.

There are many private schools in the town owing partly no doubt to the fact that there are no kindergarten or preparatory departments in the Committee's secondary schools. It is surprising to find that there are fewer than 200 children between the ages of 5 and 16 attending public or private Residential Schools outside the Borough. The increase in the numbers attending

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the secondary schools has already been mentioned. This is accounted for partly by the tendency of boys and girls to stay longer at school. The advantage of the later years of secondary school life are now more fully understood by parents. For those who need assistance there is a scheme of Advanced Course Bursarships for pupils who have passed the School Certificate Examination and wish to take an advanced course. As in the case of the secondary schools so in the case of the School of Art, there has been a very considerable increase in numbers. Closer contact is being secured with those professions and industries for which the School of Art caters. An Advisory Committee for the Painters' and Decorators' classes has been established, the Architectural classes have developed considerably and the School has lately achieved success in the examinations of the Board of Education.

In the sphere of Higher Education one of the most successful branches of the Committee's work is that of evening education. There are four Evening Schools with over 2,600 students on their rolls. The success of these schools is largely due to their size, to the fact that they are open from September to June and on five evenings in each week, and to the Certificate system whereby certificates are granted to students who are successful in an internal examination which is assessed externally by the staff of University College. On the results of this certificate examination Exhibitions are awarded to the evening classes of University College. The Evening Schools maintain close contact with the waterfront industries and with such organisations as the Gas Company, Post Office and the Grocers' Institute, but the same close contact with commerce has not yet been achieved.

Of the social and the ancillary services which are undertaken by the Education Committee it would be possible to write at very great length. In the early days of compulsory education it was found that the work of the schools was badly hampered by the presence of undernourished and defective children. As time went on residential and day schools were established in different parts of the country for blind, deaf, crippled, epileptic and mentally defective children, free meals for necessitous children were instituted and the School Medical Service was formed. At first the work of the School Medical Service was confined to inspection, but its scope was soon extended to cover the treatment of dental defects and minor ailments and general preventive work. Latterly the School Medical Service has undertaken much research work. To the usual clinics the Southampton School Medical Service has now added an Orthopædic Clinic in co-operation with Lord Mayor

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Treloar's School for Crippled Children at Alton, and a scheme has now been adopted whereby operations for tonsils and adenoids will be performed in a special ward at the Borough Hospital. There is in the town a Day Special School for mentally defective children, but the town is not sufficiently large to justify the establishment of Special Schools of any other type. The children of the town who suffer from deafness, blindness, epilepsy and crippling deformities are therefore sent to Residential Schools in other areas. In addition to these there are children attending Residential Special Schools who are convalescent or suffering from mal-nutrition and a small number who are mentally defective and need Residential rather than Day School treatment. Unfortunately there is a grave shortage throughout the country of accommodation for mental defectives, and a considerable number is still housed in the elementary schools. The Committee was recently successful in placing in Special Schools one child who is blind as well as mentally defective, and two children who are deaf as well as mentally defective. To supplement the work that is undertaken by the School Medical Service there are four centres at which free meals are given.

To the foregoing major activities of the Education Committee there was added in 1930 responsibility, subject to the general direction and control of the Public Assistance Committee, for all children boarded-out under the Poor Law Acts and for all children placed in Institutions under the Poor Law Acts. The Committee is therefore responsible for the maintenance and administration of the Hollybrook Children's Homes, which contain 270 children ranging from 3 to 16 years of age. Most of these children are housed in Cottage homes on the estate, each group of 15 or 16 being under the care of one foster-mother. In the month of August the Children's Homes occupy the School Camp site at Lee-on-Solent. Plans are being prepared for the erection of a Babies' Home on the estate, so that children may be transferred from the main Public Assistance Institution as soon as they leave their nursing mothers.

The foregoing are the major activities. There are, however, many minor activities, for example, the Education Committee is concerned with all cases of adoption under the Adoption of Children Act. It is concerned with the employment of children in theatres and music halls and the employment of children before or after school hours who are still attending school. It supervises, through its officers, children

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between 14 and 16 who are engaged in Street Trading ; it is represented whenever a case is heard in the Juvenile Courts, and this side of its work will be considerably extended when the Children's Bill, which is at present passing through Parliament, becomes law. It assumes responsibility for the cost of the education of any children placed in Industrial Schools. In all these cases the Education Committee assumes direct responsibility.

In the remaining branches of its work it aids other organisations which are undertaking work on its behalf. Many Education Authorities have assumed control of Juvenile Employment Exchanges. In Southampton the Ministry of Labour still administers this service direct, and while the Education Committee does not give financial aid to this work it is strongly represented on the local Advisory Committee, and through its officers is in close contact with the local officers of the Ministry of Labour. During the years 1931-32 the Education Committee has maintained as a direct service Junior Instruction Classes for Unemployed Boys and Girls. The Education Committee assists by means of grants the Workers' Educational Association, the Southampton Mental Welfare Association, whose officers visit the homes of retarded children and supply the Committee with very valuable information, and the Juvenile Organisations Committee, which is representative of all the youth organisations in the town. The Committee also supplies teachers for educational classes in many of the clubs and youth organisations.

It will be seen that the work of an Education Committee comprises much more than the education in school of the children of the town. There are critics who say that such activities as are mentioned above do not properly belong to the sphere of education, but of late years more and more emphasis has been placed on the needs of the child as an individual, and the realisation that a class of say 50 children contains 50 entirely different personalities and that the personality of each one, mental, moral and physical, has to be considered if real progress is to be made.

F. L. FREEMAN.



## A POPLAR

**H**ALF-WAY between the downs and the sea, on the south coast of England, the houses of a tiny cathedral city squat soberly on the flat ground around a lofty spire.

You pass through, leaving the place to dream of by-gone days, and, at its eastern end, take the road towards the sea. The houses dwindle and cease, you turn a corner, and the country-side smiles upon you. You turn another a corner, and the smile becomes a frown.

The cause of this is a rank of large sombre cypresses, skirting the road. You think how artificial and incongruous this moaning strip of blue-black vegetation is, and you peer through the dense branches to see what is behind it. There is a foreign-looking small convent, of uncompromising gray, with Flemish step-gables, and small lancet windows, surrounded by a high wall. A row of young Lombardy poplars is ranged outside of the wall, making a brave attempt to conceal its gauntness. No sign of human life seems to be visible at any time, and you feel that the building is as out of place as the cypresses. It depresses you, and you do not breathe freely until you have passed on.

Yet this austere building holds moving lips and longing hearts. The little sisters rise with the half-witted creatures of the fields and woods around, and follow them to rest at the coming of night. But they have known other days than light, and some of them know other nights than darkness.

Few who had thought of merry little Denise Roux as the gayest spirit of Aiguillon by the Garonne, sixteen years ago, would have recognised Sister Anne Ignatius, as she gazed abstractedly from one of the tiny windows. Her face was hardly less pale than the white veil surrounding it, but her large round eyes burned like coals in the evening light. Behind her was her little cubicle. A small crucifix hung over the head of her bed, but the tiny room was quite devoid of ornaments, trinkets, and mirrors like those which had given such homeliness to another little room at Aiguillon.

Her window faced a row of the young poplars, which quivered and swayed in the breeze, just outside of the wall. They were all alike, of the same age, height, and contour. But she watched intently a gap between the second and third of them. She had sat in

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precisely the same position on countless evenings since her renunciation of the outside world, but there had been no gap in the row before. A young poplar, lusty as its fellows, had always stood there.

She remembered the long journey from Aiguillon to see Pierre's regiment inspected before it left for some desperate work in the north. Pierre had stood rigidly to attention, the third from the end of the front rank, and the watching crowd was hysterical. She had never seen him since. There came the months of anxiety, that heavy weight always at the base of her throat, all her gaiety gone. The fearful glances at the silent gliding Garonne, no longer friendly, the long talks with the old grave Father, and the journey to the convent in England. The courteous friendly-cold reception there, and the beginning of the long years of bare routine which followed.

One evening, she had looked from her window, and had seen the front rank of Pierre's regiment standing motionless, just outside of the wall. Pierre was there, too, the third from the end. After that, her spirits had risen, and she became almost happy in the knowledge that he was always there. Long after her fellows were asleep she sat nightly, talking to Pierre, whom she could just see in the gloom. She knew his every mood and whisper, prayed with him, and loved him with all the intensity of her ardent nature.

On a very stormy day, all of the other sisters seemed listless and cast down ; but she had felt the old Aiguillon songs welling up within her, and had wished that there were a chance to sing them. For was not Pierre there, waiting for the evening ? At last the hour came, red patches of cloud scurried across the sky, and the land was suffused with the after-glow. She hurried to her cubicle and looked out for Pierre.

He was not there !

With a despairing gesture, she turned from the window and ran swiftly to the cool refectory. Its plain white walls frowned at her, for she had no right to be there at that hour. The portraits of Popes Pius VIII and Leo X, and the little statue of the Blessed Virgin all flashed disapproving glances. But she cared nothing for this, for the refectory windows gave another view of the poplars.

Eagerly she ran to the window. The gap was still there. She cried aloud ; but the gap was not filled. She returned, drooping, to her cubicle, and sat on motionless, watching the gap. A young moon rose, and climbed high in the sky, shedding its fitful light on the world as the flying scuds of cloud allowed it. Still she sat on.



## A POPLAR

The moon, past its zenith, lighted a white figure, as it threaded its way among the shrubs of the garden towards the wall. The bride was adorned for her husband.

The next morning, the news spread through the little city that a sister had attempted to escape during the night, and that she had been found at the foot of the wall, having broken her neck. When more details became known, it was learnt that she had been found huddled beside the prone poplar ; and, because she was not dressed for a journey, they said that she had become mad.

But, those who had known her in former days would have recognised little Denise Roux of Aiguillon.

P. T. FREEMAN.



## CLOUDS AVORE THE MOON

by P. T. FREEMAN

NOW, I beäint afear'd o' white ghostès an' such,  
An' nothèn do meäke I upzet very much ;  
But I can't bide still in the mwost peäceful pleäce,  
When clouds be a-dreven avore the moon's feäce.

Do 'mind I o' just such a wild sort o' night  
When Collins's wife ceäme, a-studded wi' fright,  
Wi' blood on her eäpron, to call us vrom bed  
An' tell us how Jim wer' a-sudden struck dead.

Then, pantèn an' zobbèn, we ran down the leäne,  
—An' never, I hope, wull I goo drough't ageän,—  
Vur ther', squeeze'd an' broken, an' turr'ble to zee,  
Wer' Jim, underneath a girt vallen elem-tree.

All lit up woone moment, the next woone too dark  
To show to our eyes the dread spots on the bark  
O' thik cussèd elem-tree—an' above the wind's mw oan  
Wer' the cries o' poor Emily, now left all alwone.

An' now, a'ter years, when the clouds be in flight  
An' now 'tis zoo dark, an' next minute zoo bright,  
I fancy I d'hear Jim's ghost cry out in pain,  
When the geäle do rush by me, an' mw oan down the leäne.

## THE DESIGN OF HIGH SPEED SEAPLANES

**B**Y winning the Schneider Trophy outright and establishing the World's Speed Record of 407.5 m.p.h. this country has established her supremacy in aeronautical development. This result was only achieved by a tremendous amount of effort, covering extensive research and development work extending over a period of at least six years. During this period Italy and France and America spent large sums of money and utilized all their technical resources to produce seaplanes to compete in the Schneider Contests. The fact that in the final Schneider Trophy Contest last year we had no competitors adds very largely to the decisiveness of our victory, as every effort had been made to bring their machines up to the standard required to stand a reasonable chance of success. The fact that our speed record has not yet been beaten indicates still more the superiority of our aircraft and engines.

It must be remembered that our speed record was achieved by means of an aircraft especially designed for the Schneider Trophy Contest, and therefore was not the ideal machine for the speed record. The Schneider Trophy Contest required a machine to carry sufficient fuel and oil to complete the course of two hundred and seventeen miles after carrying out the seaworthiness tests of 'taking-off' and 'landing'. The machine must be capable of flying the course at full engine power, and must therefore be efficiently cooled to prevent boiling of engine cooling water and excessive oil temperatures. The requirements for the speed record attempts are by no means so exacting. Only four short bursts of full power flying are required over a three kilometre course, and at the end of each run the engine can be cooled down by throttling. This means that much less weight need be expended on fuel and cooling, and a machine especially designed for the speed record should be some twenty-five miles faster than the corresponding machine especially designed for the Schneider Trophy Contest.

It is believed that Italy is still making efforts to beat our speed record, and that special machines have been constructed for this purpose. They should have a decided advantage in this respect in their efforts to beat our existing record.

The success of our high speed seaplanes means very much more than the winning of an international race (although this race is

## THE DESIGN OF HIGH SPEED SEAPLANES

recognised as the blue riband of the air) and the establishing of a world's speed record. It means that we lead the world in technical development of aeronautics ; that our research work has advanced a stage further than that of our rivals, and that our methods of design and construction are more advanced than those of any other country. It is vitally important that we as a nation should hold this position. It greatly enhances our prestige, and adds very materially to our chances of selling aircraft materials abroad. It is helping to build up and establish an industry which is at present in its infancy, but will in time become of great international importance. The success of this industry is very largely dependent on our technical progress.

The research and experience in connection with the design of our high speed seaplanes and engines has had a very important influence on the development of more conventional types of aircraft. Both military types and civil types, have benefited, from single-seater fighting scouts to large flying boats, and will continue to benefit as it is found practicable to embody more of the special features developed for racing types.

The reduction of air resistance by the use of more streamline forms for fuselages, floats, etc., and the methods of fairing together, to reduce interference resistance, methods of construction to reduce weight, more efficient wing sections, improved weight per H.P. of engines, reduced fuel consumption, are all items of research from which aircraft design generally has benefited from racing experience. One important development which enabled such large increases in speed to be attained has not yet been taken advantage of to any great extent. This is bound to be remedied in the near future when the importance of greater speed in military and civil types is realised. The item referred to is the dissipation of heat from the surface of the aircraft to cool the engine. This was done on the racing craft by circulating the cooling water and oil over the surface of the fuselage, wings and floats by means of a special double skin construction. This device enabled the engine to be cooled without the addition of any extra air resistance, and was responsible for an increase of speed of about sixty miles per hour. The honeycomb type of water radiator and oil coolers used on present-day military and civil types are responsible for quite a large percentage of air drag, and when the practical difficulties of the surface cooling system for these types have been overcome, a big improvement in performance is bound to result.

Will very much greater speeds be attained in the future, or have

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we now reached a state of development when only very small increases will be attained? This is a very difficult question to answer. Purely from the technical aspect there appears to be no more difficulty for further advancement than there was at any earlier stage of development. The first time an aircraft flew at 200 m.p.h. opinions were freely expressed that the limit of speed was rapidly approaching, and yet in a comparatively short space of time this has been more than doubled. The limitations which appear to bar the way to increase of speed have so far disappeared when special effort has been applied to overcome them. At many periods grave doubt has been expressed regarding the ability of the pilots to stand the strain of increasing speeds. The latest and fastest machines have been pronounced to be much more comfortable and easier to fly than their slower predecessors. This is due to special attention having been given to the cooling, ventilation and shielding of the cockpit. The human element is not at present looked upon as a limitation to higher speeds.

Landing speed (which has an important bearing on the maximum speed of an aircraft) of 60 m.p.h. used to be considered the limit for safety, and yet by better methods of float construction and more efficient hydrodynamic forms the landing speeds have step by step increased to over 100 m.p.h. At each stage of development it has been found possible to improve very materially in quite a number of ways, and it seems certain that technically there is no reason to believe that we are even approaching our final limits.

It is generally considered that for the time being the development of high speed flying has served its purpose. It has solved many of the problems which are arising, and which will arise in the future in the development of military and civil aircraft, and has paved the way for general advancement.

There is no doubt that sometime in the not-too-distant future it will be necessary to embark upon a further stage in the development of high speed flying. Until that time arises the various problems which appear to be our present limiting factors can be tackled by special research work in readiness for the demand for further increase of speed.

R. J. MITCHELL.

## PROGRESS IN ENGINEERING

SINCE the appearance of the last number of *Wessex*, considerable development in the Engineering Department has taken place, mostly in laboratory buildings and machinery. It was in laboratory accommodation that the old buildings were most inadequate, but it was clear that in order to provide for the future extension of the department, a new engineering block would be necessary before very many years had passed. We, therefore, designed a new Engineering Building as a whole, including laboratories of a factory type of construction concealed behind the main building.

As a result of certain economies money became available to build a new boiler house to heat the College and to supply steam to the Steam Laboratory. In addition, the first six bays of laboratory were constructed. They accommodate the laboratory and pattern room for Civil Engineering and separate bays for materials, mechanics and fuels, together with one containing the experimental steam engines.

Consequent upon the Air Ministry decision to close the Royal Airship Works at Cardington, the Air Council agreed to lend to University College the experimental engines which had been employed in the development of the machinery of H.M. Airship R.101. It was with these engines that most of the research work on high speed compression ignition engines had been carried out. It is hoped that they may, in future, be used for still further development of engines using this comparatively cheap and extremely safe fuel. Mr. H. Leech, A.M., who was in charge of this work, has joined the Staff as Experimental Engineer.

To house these engines it was necessary to construct three additional bays, which are nearing completion. The Air Ministry engines, together with the best of those which had been in use in the old engine shop, are being installed and will give an excellent engine laboratory.

The Electrical Engineering work has now been separated from Physics and brought within the Engineering Department. The Electrical Machine Laboratory has been rearranged and a new Electrical Testing Laboratory fitted out.

The main Engineering building itself is not likely to be required for some years, and it is thought that the laboratories which we now

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have will suffice for a considerable time. Future extensions, as they become necessary, will, however, conform to the carefully-designed whole.

In addition to the normal courses of instruction, engineering lectures of great interest have been given by leading authorities in their own particular branches. Among these was one delivered by Mr. Fearn to the Southern Branch of the Institution of Mechanical Engineers, describing 'Industrial Conditions in Russia'.

Progress has been made in developing the College Diploma in Engineering as outlined in the 1931 volume.

Another alternative has been suggested which may make it possible for students to obtain practical engineering experience before embarking upon their degree course. The normal degree course is usually started at the age of 18, and the final examination is passed at 21. It may, in many cases, be preferable that boys should leave school at 16, instead of 18, and obtain an apprenticeship with a firm, coming also to the College under the part-time scheme. After two years it should be clear whether the student should complete his five years under this system or should, if the firm consent, transfer to the full-time day course for Degree or Diploma. The Degree course would then be taken at the same age as now, but only by those who had shown themselves to be justified in devoting three years to advanced academic work rather than to gaining practical and administrative experience as promptly as possible.

The degree student would have the great advantage of two years' practical works experience, and would be involved in no greater expenditure than at present.

We shall have, therefore, an unusually wide choice of alternative courses of instruction, ranging from the Evening Classes for Apprentices to the full Degree Course and Post Graduate work. This may suggest dispersion of effort, but the courses are so arranged that similar classes are combined so far as possible. There is the great advantage that a student entering at the bottom or at any intermediate stage can be directed into whatever channel proves most suitable as experience of his capabilities is gained.

T. R. CAVE-BROWNE-CAVE.



## SAMUEL, JOHN CRAWFORD

THE year opened sadly for the College with the tidings that Crawford had been unexpectedly taken from us. Following so closely on the death of his friend Horrocks, the event had the poignancy of a personal loss ; for although he had removed to Edinburgh to take up his new University post, his departure was so recent that he still seemed to be one of us. For nine years he had been associated with every side of the College life, with its problems of organisation and administration as well as with its purely academic activities, entering also with zest into its social and recreational interests. He was equally at home with the Classical as with the English Association, and he was for a year President of the Society for the Study of Religion, which from its beginning had engaged his deep interest. As Head of the Department of English Language, he had won the esteem of his students not only for his wide and exact erudition, but also for his attractive qualities as a man.

The bare recital of these facts will enable those who knew him only by repute or by occasional contact to realise that his personality was a factor of no ordinary value to the life of University College. He was a well-beloved familiar figure, sturdily built and radiating kindness in the expression of his countenance, while the soft Irish intonation of his voice suggested both serenity and good humour. When moved beyond his wont while pleading his point of view or uttering a heartfelt conviction he raised his voice to a higher key. But the prevailing impression he left on us was quietness, quietness of utterance, demeanour and movement. His delivery was earnest and rapid, relieved from time to time with a touch of humour which lit up his face and won the hearts of his hearers.

No one could meet him without becoming aware of the width of his culture. He had received a classical education than which there can be no better training for the making of a philologist. This served him well especially in his researches in Latin works of the middle ages ; but in addition to his gift as a Latinist, he showed a clear grasp of mediæval history and literature in general, while of course he was an acknowledged expert in Anglo-Saxon, Early and Middle English, and the idiom of related dialects like Gothic and Frisian. He was preparing for publication his most recent lectures on 'The Influence of Anglo-Saxon England upon Continental History', given at London

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University. The writer heard one of these lectures and considered it to be a remarkably successful effort to set forth in one complete survey and with refreshing lucidity a formative period in European history. This course of lectures in its permanent form will be welcomed by his many friends as an example of his many-sided ability.

His greatest achievement, which won for him the degree of Doctor of Philosophy at Oxford, was his edition of the *Manual of Byrhtferth of Ramsey*—a work acknowledged to be a perfect treasury of curious mediæval lore. One volume of this has already been published by the Oxford Press, and readers of the *Speculum Religionis* presented by members of the College staff to their President, Dr. C. G. Montefiore, will recall Crawford's contribution drawing out the resemblances which exist between the anonymous *Vita Oswaldi*—St. Oswald was Archbishop of York (ob. 992)—and the writings of Byrhtferth (born between 950 and 960).

He resided for a time in Germany, and had travelled in other parts of the Continent, but probably the deepest impress upon his thought was left by his experience of the East when he occupied the Chair of English at Madras Christian College. Always in sympathy with the mystic attitude to reality, he there entered deeply into the mind of educated India, and at the same time retained, as is not always the case, a profound belief in the need of Christian missionary and educational work in the Orient. He had a natural interest in religion and religions. His own faith was joyous and steadfast with no admixture of asceticism or narrow puritanism, though he was always ready to acknowledge the worth of the saintly life, however it expressed itself. He was a modernist in the sense that he was sensitive to all currents of present-day thought, while loyal to those fundamental values, evangelical and sacramental, in which he had been brought up. He had a devout nature which rejoiced in ordered and beautiful worship, but was by no means averse from the homelier fellowship of a village chapel, or a group of students engaged in a frank discussion of religious difficulties or problems of ethics. Some of his addresses will be remembered for their simplicity of form, as also for the sincerity which breathed through them. He was attached to the standpoint of Cambridge Platonists, believing that there was no antagonism between faith and reason, which he in fact found harmonised in the sermons of John Smith, the Cambridge Platonist divine—sermons from which he often quoted as if he knew whole passages by heart. He read modern poetry and fiction, but was more attached

## SAMUEL JOHN CRAWFORD

to the classics of English literature. All who met him knew and felt his breadth of sympathy and were conscious that he made himself at home with all types of religions and dogmatic belief.

His more intimate friends found in him a delightful companion, a genial host and a raconteur who could enjoy other people's jokes as well as his own. He played tennis and golf, but his chief recreation was walking. His colleagues have happy memories of many a tramp in familiar Wessex haunts, the antiquarian and historical associations of which were familiar to him. One in particular comes back to the writer's mind—a walk from Horsebridge to Old Sarum on the Roman road. We discussed Hazlitt at Winterslow and lunched in a wayside inn; and then making for our destination we were overtaken by a thunderstorm and took shelter in a wood. He was prepared for the downfall, but not so his too trustful companion who, however, escaped the worst effects of the drenching by accepting from a kindly stranger the offer of a sack. This with slits cut for head and arms was an admirable substitute for a mackintosh. Crawford watched the process of preparing this garment with amused interest—an interest which was fully maintained when it did not escape comment in the streets of Salisbury—and thenceforth he was never tired of rallying his colleague on the fact that he had entered the city in sackcloth!

Towards the close of his time at the College some of us noticed a loss of his old cheerfulness. This deepening gravity of manner may have been due to a sense of physical depression, possibly an early symptom of the weakness which developed with startling rapidity two months after he had commenced work at Edinburgh. Before he left he had been troubled with his eyesight, but his physique was so sound that no one was prepared for so swift a close to his life. The pathos of the sudden end yielded to thankfulness that his suffering had been so brief. On reflection we mourned not only the loss to the world of scholarship and the cutting off of further achievements which might have come from his maturer mind, but even more the departure of one who had a genius for loyal friendship, a singular conscientiousness of temper, sincerity and directness of purpose, integrity of character, gentleness of spirit, a large tolerance and withal a reverence for spiritual truth and reality. These are qualities not often found in combination, and to recall them, however imperfectly, stirs the heart to strong affection and esteem.

R. MARTIN POPE.

EPITAPH ON A SCHOLAR

In Memoriam, S. J. CRAWFORD, December, 1931

by V. DE SOLA PINTO

For him books were no dead things ; through their pages  
He passed into a happy kingdom where  
He held communion with saints and sages,  
Heroes and prophets, spirits wise and rare.

He has left his books now ; those great souls he knew  
Called him from this small world of time and space :  
This is not death ; he has gone to share the true,  
The glorious life of that immortal race.

IDEM LATINE REDDITUM

Spiritus huic inerat verbis nec charta legenti  
obstitit egressus quin loca laeta petat,  
qua studii animas necnon pietate verendas  
vatesque et procures sic adiisse iuvat.  
pectora iam libris iusserunt magna relictis  
discipulum e terrae luce migrare brevi :  
at mors non vicit : genti par redditus almae  
aeterni tractus luminis ipse colit.

R. M. P.



## COLLEGE BAGMAN

WHENEVER, in my travels around Hampshire, I find myself in company with a commercial traveller at a railway station or teashop, conversation always turns on the difficulty of getting round the country. I can talk knowingly of railway and bus connections and bitterly of the lonely stretches of road where a car decides to give up work. I know the live towns and the dead ones. I carry a little brown bag from which I extract bundles of papers on which I scribble assiduously. And I take a joy in stimulating by word and deed the enquiry as to what 'line' I work. When I reply 'Education', the most seasoned traveller blinks. It is, however, a fair statement of the facts. Apart from its pure educational aspect, Adult Education in the rural areas is an activity of considerable material importance to a provincial university or college. It makes the College known to school staffs both secondary and elementary, to the village clergy and other advisers of youth, and to 'residents' who influence those who control the county purse and policy. For the good of the College I think it is vital to spread these influences in the villages even more than in the small towns. The provision of intellectual stimulus counts for more in a village, because, congested though the village evening time table is, there is a real need for more educational opportunity.

Up to the present the Department of Extra-Mural Studies has found full occupation in providing for the needs of the small towns which are reached tolerably easily from Southampton and where a creditable course of lectures is not difficult to establish. There are already more than a dozen such, and extra pressure and persuasiveness might open up more to a total of twenty. At that figure saturation point would be reached, and the maintenance of such a limited number would hardly justify the continuance of a Department. In looking round for a useful extension of opportunities in other directions I have roughed out a scheme which I think is capable of considerable development.

Briefly it is to 'zone' the county, to arrange the villages in circuits and to persuade those in each circuit to choose the same night and a different lecturer for their course. I shall then have to make my own arrangements for transport round each circuit. Since 'bus companies appear to expect those who visit villages at teatime to sleep there too, and lecturers decline to sleep out, then lecturers must be 'delivered and collected in plain vans'.

It is a simple enough proposition on paper, but a little experience has shown what roots in space and time existing activities have, and how individual a village can be in its customs. Tuesday at 7 p.m. may suit two in a circuit of six villages, but is consecrated by tradition to choir practice, bandaging, the Guild of This and the Society for That in the other four. Statutory powers imposing uniformity of practice would seem necessary if education is to obtain a footing. Nevertheless by patient wirepulling and lobbying in local committees some circuits are taking shape, and the whole scheme seems to promise a very large and useful development of Extension Courses.

If it is to be fully exploited, more and more lecturers are needed, willing to give the time, to learn the ropes, and above all to cultivate sympathy with a type of audience perhaps new to them. A course of elementary lectures makes more demands

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on a lecturer than an advanced course. If he can rely on a background of reading and general education, any mere specialist can do good work. To start from near zero and inflame enthusiasm in a subject of study without shocking by its novelty, to sweeten it without cloying, to know when to skip and when to turn back for restatement of a theme, is an art that is not achieved without sympathy and reflection. Lecturers have been very good in their offers, and I hope will find enjoyment in fulfilling them. At least they will be doing good service as bagmen to the College.

I have stressed only the material advantages which I think the College might derive from this scheme, successfully applied. Of its educational value I am in no doubt, and as the scheme develops I hope it will gather to itself something of the nature of a Mission to Rural Hampshire. To the material problems of countrymen the Extra-Mural Department can contribute very little. Technical and vocational courses are excluded, so that Mr. —'s views on the likelihood of a good harvest will not be incorporated in his course. But education is, after all, only an instrument, not an end in itself, and if it is used in each and every department of study to achieve a uniform end, and if that end is one specially related to the spiritual and intellectual needs of the area we serve, a widespread and intensive system of Adult Education could be a power in Hampshire. What the end may be it is for lecturers to grope for in their contacts with villages and to analyse in conference with each other, and I hope that they will find some technical interest in such a research. To this subject I will ask the Editor to let me return in his next issue and also to providing a sketch map showing in detail the tracks we have blazed and the fires we have kindled in the intervening season.

ANDREW TOMLINSON.

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On account of lack of space it has been necessary to hold over Mr. G. F. Darling's article on 'The Old Roads and Streets of Southampton'. It will appear with illustrations in *Wessex*, 1933.



## THE STUDENTS' UNION (1931-32)

EVENTS of this session have followed a rather placid course, not even interrupted by a Rag. The reasons for abandoning this primitive sport were many and cogent, and perhaps the only people who suffered are those responsible for the finance of our Hospitals. This is really regrettable, but we feel very strongly that we could not indulge our passion for well-doing at the expense of our reputation and careers. Perhaps the next Students' Council may hold a different opinion, in which case they can reinstate the Annual Rag : we have only abandoned it for our term of office, a year.

The energy which usually went to the production of a Rag has been expended along different channels. The Choral Society gave a stirring and noble rendering of 'The Yeomen of the Guard', and is at present rehearsing Mendelssohn's 'Hymn of Praise'. The Stage Society's production was the most finished they have given for many years. Drinkwater's 'Bird in Hand' was well chosen, carefully produced and most competently acted. The Athletic Union has a full report on another page, but we must mention the winning of the Southern Universities' Athletic Contest. The Athletic Club, although comparatively small, is one of the most vigorous of our sports clubs.

The Halls of Residence again entertained each other ; even South Stoneham House threw wide its portals. New Hall inaugurated a tradition of entertaining which it will be difficult to maintain at the same high level. The minstrels' gallery in the dining hall inspired the students to emulate the revelry of earlier centuries, and the decorous enjoyment of the twentieth century was enlivened by masques and jousts with a true mediaeval flavour. Highfield Hall has now allured within its walls all the resident women, who peer anxiously at the heap of rubble which was the old Hall and await with bated breath the arising of a garden from its ashes.

Visitors to the College have been many and distinguished. Professor J. Arthur Thomson addressed an audience of some hundreds during the Autumn Term. The Inter-Varsity debate was held as usual in the Spring Term, and already this term we have had the pleasure of a visit from Miss Sally Reed and Miss Rosa Russell, American women students who are touring the English Universities as a debating team. They proposed the motion, 'That England should grant immediate dominion status to India', but although the standard of their oratory was high in comparison with some we have heard from students of British Universities and their accent was far more beguiling, they lost the motion. The Architecture Society, newly formed this session, was favoured by a lecture by the County Architect on 'Modern Architecture', and the audience was large and appreciative. The College companies of Rover Scouts and Ranger Cadets, though small, are vigorous, and many of the Rovers and Rangers are helping to run companies in the town. The Student Christian Movement has had a number of very interesting speakers to address general meetings. During the Autumn Term Dr. de Graft Johnson, a colleague of Aggrey of Africa, described some experiences of work on the Gold Coast, and other visitors of equal interest have been entertained.

So although Sports Day has had to be postponed on account of the weather, and other calamities have occurred, this session has been one of continual activity and undamped enthusiasm. The proof of this, if any is needed, is that students are still training for Sports Day, whenever it may be. What more striking illustration is needed than this ?

## REVIEWS

FEAR AND BE SLAIN, by THE RIGHT HON. J. E. B. SEELY, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.  
*Hodder & Stoughton, 12/6 net.*

The Lord Lieutenant has given us another book of which Wessex can be justly proud. *Fear and Be Slain* is but the half of the splendid moral, 'Fear and be slain; Believe and live', which stands out from all the stories of this volume of personal adventure.

The author has done a national service in giving to the public, at a time when a spirit of defeatism and pessimism is abroad, a book conveying such a message of courage and purpose. Perhaps no generation of our race has stood more in need than the present of an incitement to live boldly, to go out and win in the field of life, and to eschew short-cuts to safety and the pleasant, easy paths. This book may fairly be called the text-book of how to live adventurously.

Starting amid the storms of wind and sea that rage against the cliffs of his native Isle of Wight, the author leads us through many lands and many scenes. We have some amusing glimpses of his school life, and of his undergraduate days at Cambridge, whither we return in later days for an adventure with Majesty, and a taste of the wit of academicians. Then we are led to South Africa, and given a taste of the Boer War. After an amusing interlude with inventors, we have some anecdotes of aviation in its early days, and then pass on to the Great War, of which we are shown many phases, both in the front line and at Headquarters. We come to know as human beings many great soldiers who before were only known to us as names in the newspapers. Indeed, after the tumult of the fighting has died down, we are treated to a whole chapter or two on personalities of the War and of the Peace.

Finally, after some more adventures on the sea, the author brings us home to the place from which we started, his beloved Mottistone Manor and the Isle of Wight, where his true heart is. Not least attractive of the features of this book is the Lord Lieutenant's appreciation of his own home, and the living picture which he paints of the ground in which the lot is fallen to him, of which he wrote in the last number of *Wessex*, challenging any man to 'deny, if he can, that this is the fairest land under the sky'.

This is a long book, but delightfully readable from beginning to end. The author has the great gift of a style that is at once natural and vivid; he gives his reminiscences in a series of pictures so living that the reader feels that he is contemplating on the printed page the event exactly as it took place in actual fact; thus the many adventures which, described otherwise, might seem well-nigh incredible, in this case appear absolutely natural, and all the personalities are intensely real. The author is perhaps at his best in a narrative of rapid and dramatic action, but the story of the Boer boy who, facing a British firing-party, was asked to disclose his father's whereabouts, and steadfastly replied, 'Ich sall ne sag', is a touching and beautiful painting of human character.

There is a refreshing independence of opinion with regard to people and policies, which raises the book above mere autobiography or reminiscence. It constitutes a most valuable contribution to the literature of our time.

JOHN F. A. BROWNE.

## REVIEWS

THE GREEK LANGUAGE. By B. F. C. ATKINSON, Ph.D. *Fater & Faber*. 15/- net.

This volume is the first of a series of studies of the chief languages of the world. It is surprising that such a project has not been achieved before, and it may be said at once that the success of the scheme is assured if the high standard of this book is maintained. The object is to deal with the history, structure and characteristic development of each of the selected languages.

Greek is not only one of the perfect forms of human speech, but also one of the most enduring. A review of its history reveals an amazing stability which is not always realised. So far from being a dead language, the speech of modern Greece shows less variation from the language of Homer than modern English from the English of the twelfth century. It is, of course, a commonplace that most of our current technical and scientific terms, though they came to us by way of Latin, are Greek: in a word, Greek is the language of culture and civilisation as no other can claim to be.

The author begins with a study of its origins. The movements which resulted in the formation of Greek are largely a matter of conjecture. Essentially Indo-European, it was modified by contact with languages of quite different origin which it met in its earlier development. Four dialects emerged, themselves enriched by borrowing from the languages found in Greece by the peoples who migrated thither from the North. These four were Aeolic, Ionic-Attic, Arcado-Cyprian (spoken only in Cyprus), and the West Greek known as Doric. A familiar passage from Homer's *Odyssey* is quoted to illustrate the Indo-European stock into which were grafted elements borrowed from alien sources. An admirable feature of the book is the choice of illustrative passages characteristic of various periods of development. The Greek text is beautifully printed, and is sometimes accompanied by a translation: the whole series of quotations forms in fact a delightful anthology.

Phonetics, accent, accidence and syntax are first treated, and the student will find great help in the analysis of voices, moods and tenses, together with that characteristic feature of the language, its particles. From a study of Homer and the early Greek literature we pass to the Golden Age with its splendours of Attic poetry and prose, and then come two chapters on Greek as a world-language, with special reference to the New Testament and Modern Greek. The author traces the course of the language as it merged from its brilliant literary forms into the common speech of the civilised world after the conquests of Alexander. It is not always realised that this extraordinary development was in itself an eloquent witness to the antecedent power and flexibility of the language. The language began to be studied and the system of accents came into use at Alexandria about B.C. 200, in order to enable foreigners to pronounce the language properly.

Full justice is done to the valuable testimony of the Egyptian papyri, the discovery of which has brought to light so many striking fragments especially of the later Greek period, while linguistically the evidence they afford as records of the conventional language covering a period of a thousand years (from the third century B.C. to the seventh or eighth A.D.) realises a dream cherished by many a student of past generations. Dr. Atkinson emphasises the difference of the Greek of the O.T. translators—the Septuagint—which everywhere shows traces of being the version of a Semitic original and that of the New Testament, which is essentially Greek and can never be described as inferior or 'bad' Greek. Quoting from St. Paul's speech at

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Athens, he shows how the sentences throb with that tremendous vitality which in a peculiar sense is inherent in every word of the New Testament. The N.T. poured new meaning into words like *psychê*, *pneuma*, *logos*: it 'looks backward and forward: it answers and crowns the thought and language of the past and it breaks new ground for the future. . . . it carries the Greek language and the Greek mode of expression into the heart of the world'. And Greek lived on in the Byzantine Empire through the Turkish dynasty until the revival of Greece took place a century ago. The changes in modern Greek are less marked in the appearance of the written language than in the phonetics of the spoken language. The differences in the pronunciation of vowels—short and long—and of diphthongs have been smoothed over in a way that appears strange to the classical scholar, but the daily newspaper reminds him that Greek as it is written to-day shows but few variations from the pre-Ottoman idiom. All students of the language will find this volume an indispensable addition to their apparatus of grammar lexicon, and texts.

R. MARTIN POPE.

PARADISE REGAINED. By JOHN MILTON. Edited by E. H. BLAKENEY, M.A. (Cantab.). *Eric Partridge, Ltd., at the Scholartis Press.* 12/6 (limited Edition de Luxe on hand-made paper 30/-).

The Scholartis Press has gained a high reputation for the publication of works of fine scholarship in beautiful form, and that reputation will certainly be enhanced by this noble edition of *Paradise Regained*, edited by Mr. E. H. Blakeney, M.A., formerly of Winchester College, whose assistance in the Department of English at University College, Southampton, is gratefully remembered by his former colleagues and pupils. Mr. Blakeney is known to the world as a distinguished authority on Classical and English literature, and to his friends as an amateur of fine printing. On this occasion his scholarship and his expert knowledge of book production have combined very happily with the art of Mr. H. P. R. Finberg to produce a monument which is truly worthy of the great poem which it enshrines. *Paradise Regained* will never appeal to more than a fraction of the readers of *Paradise Lost*. It is a great austere poem moving in a curious rarefied intellectual atmosphere, an epic on the plane of discussion, instead of the traditional plane of action. Preparation and guidance are needed by those who wish to gain a full appreciation of its beauty and majesty, and such preparation and guidance are supplied in a truly admirable way by Mr. Blakeney's beautiful introduction and by his very valuable and learned commentary where Milton's text is appropriately illustrated by a great wealth of classical, historical, literary and philosophic learning, and what is rarer by a fine taste and understanding, which help the reader to appreciate the beauty of the text as well as to grasp its meaning. Notable features of the Introduction are the quotation of some of the early descriptions of Milton's personal appearance and habits and of a number of the famous panegyrics of his art by great critics, and there is a very helpful summary or 'Argument'. This edition is in fact a notable contribution to English scholarship, and can be neglected by no serious student of Milton's poetry. It will take its place henceforth on the shelf beside the editions of Todd and of Mitford, of Masson and of Grierson. With characteristic modesty Mr. Blakeney has hidden on a blank page facing his commentary eight noble lines of blank verse from his own pen, a meditation on Milton's blindness, worthy of Landon in its nobility and classic purity of outline.

## REVIEWS

There can be no better way of conveying to our readers the spirit in which this edition is conceived than by quoting this poem :

He wrought in darkness, grief, and loneliness,  
Yet ever light shone inward from the source  
Of light whose visionary gleam, all gold,  
Touching the Gates of Glory, oped them wide.  
So with purged eyes serene, he dreamt he saw  
Time like a pulse moving thro' world on world ;  
And Earth, and Heaven ; and things invisible  
Save to the pure in heart that gaze on God.

V. DE SOLA PINTO.

SELECTIONS FROM SAMUEL TAYLOR COLERIDGE. Edited by B. IFOR EVANS, M.A., Professor of English Literature, the University of Sheffield, and MARJORIE EVANS, B.A. *Methuen & Co., Ltd.* 2/-.

The problem of the approach to literature has been receiving much attention in recent years. It is coming to be understood that a true understanding and appreciation of great works of the imagination can only be attained by means of a mental discipline and training scarcely less arduous than those which are required for the study of science or philosophy. The old method of approach was by means of text books and histories of literature which often merely enabled the student to talk and write glibly about authors without reading a line of their works. A very much better kind of training is now being provided by small volumes of carefully chosen and edited selections which place the best parts of the text before the reader, and at the same time provide a really helpful guide to understanding and appreciation. This new method is exemplified very well in Messrs. Methuen's admirable *English Classics*, and it is seen at its best in the newly-added volume of *Selections from Coleridge* by Professor B. Ifor Evans, of the University of Sheffield, formerly Professor of English Literature at University College, Southampton, and Mrs. Ifor Evans. To many readers Coleridge is only known by what may be called his anthology pieces, *The Ancient Mariner*, *Christabel* and *Kubla Khan*. This book will introduce them to such poems as *Frost at Midnight*, *A Tombless Epitaph* and the great address to Wordsworth on *The Prelude*, which reveal elements of strength and sanity in his genius for which he is rarely given credit. It is, also, I believe, the only small selection from Coleridge which gives extracts from his prose, as well as his verse, and is therefore particularly valuable because Coleridge's prose is much more unequal and much more inaccessible than his verse. The introduction of Professor and Mrs. Ifor Evans is an admirable piece of writing, full delicate insight and acute criticism, and the notes are really helpful. In fact this book can be recommended both to the student who wishes to pass examinations, and to the lover of poetry who desires to obtain a fuller understanding of one of the rarest and most fascinating spirits among the great English poets.

V. DE SOLA PINTO.

SELECTIONS FROM THE POEMS OF SHELLEY. Edited by V. DE SOLA PINTO, M.A., D.Phil. (Oxon.). *Ginn & Co.* Pp. xxxi + 190. 2/6.

There could be no better introduction to Shelley's poetry than this very attractive little volume, and I have no doubt that many of the fortunate students into whose



## WESSEX

hands it falls will often turn over its pages with grateful memories long after their school-days are over.

Within little more than thirty pages Professor Pinto, with a keen eye for what is significant and with a delicate perception of spiritual values, has written one of the best accounts of Shelley's life and works that I have read. Two quotations must suffice to give the reader some idea of its quality. Professor Pinto wastes little time over the question of Shelley's 'atheism'.

'What he revolted against was not religion itself so much as the institutional and dogmatic religion of his own day, which he regarded, rightly or wrongly, as the source of endless evils'.

And of Shelley's general attitude to man and nature he says:

'For Shelley the world of men is essentially evil, the "dim vast vale of tears" of the *Hymn to Intellectual Beauty*, "The deep wide sea of misery" of the *Lines Written among the Engleean Hills*. But behind this evil and unreal world lies the Divine Power which is not wholly separate from it, but to use a theological term is "immanent" in it, and is working within it to transform it, "torturing the unwilling dross" according to the metaphor of *Adonais*. All goodness and beauty, and above all the beauty of nature, are manifestations of this "Unseen Power". Of all the poets of the early nineteenth century, Shelley, perhaps, had the strongest sense of the unity of nature and of the universe'.

In most editions of this kind the notes are not so helpful as they might be, since it is generally assumed by those who write them that the chief assistance required by the student is an explanation of words and phrases; whereas to the student, especially to the young student, who approaches a poet for the first time, some knowledge of the circumstances under which his poems were composed, and, in the case of 'difficult' poems, some attempt to give the right point of view, to make clearer the kind of experience from which they arose, and to suggest how subtle transitions of thought or feeling are effected, are often much more necessary and much more helpful. Accordingly, Professor Pinto has provided for each poem a brief commentary, usually arranged under the heads of 'Composition and Publication', 'Style and Subject', and 'Metre', followed by concise explanation of such words and allusions as might reasonably be thought to require it, each of these words and phrases being printed in thick type, so that after reading the commentary the student may, if he chooses, rapidly survey them before approaching the poem.

There is, finally, a carefully chosen list of 'Questions and Essay Subjects' which an intelligent student will find very stimulating and suggestive.

J. B. LEISHMAN.

A SECOND BIOLOGY, by S. MANGHAM, M.A., Professor of Botany, University College, Southampton, and W. RAE SHERRIFFS, M.A., D.Sc., F.L.S., Professor of Zoology, University College, Southampton. *Sidgwick & Jackson*, 1931. Pp. 376, vii, 6/-.

The examination system is still with us, and present indications are that it will continue, without much modification, for a long time. But, more and more, certain subjects are being taught for their own sakes, and especially is this true of Biology. No boy or girl should be allowed to leave school without some knowledge of the world



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of living things, whose lives on the physical side are so like ours in many respects, and with which our lives are so closely connected. For this reason, any new text-book of Biology is of great interest to those who hold this view; and the interest of friends of University College is the greater when the book is by members of its staff.

The present volume continues the biological course commenced by the authors' *A First Biology*, published by the same firm in 1928. It assumes familiarity with its predecessor, and the two books cover all of the work prescribed for the various School Certificate examinations, besides introducing topics and organisms about which the examinee at that stage will not be required to write. This latter achievement is all to the good. Difficult as it may be to set questions in comparatively elementary Biology without demanding information about a very limited number of types, it is certainly deplorable that the cramming involved often deprives the student of perspective, prevents his appreciation of the course of evolution, and excludes consideration of the economic importance of plants and animals.

The authors have met the requirements of the examinee as to matter, and have rendered revision easy by numerous clear, labelled diagrams, drawn by themselves, and by judicious typographical emphasis of important points. They have ranged extensively over the phyla of plants and animals. There are many helpful analogies, in homely language. The evolutionary concept has been kept faithfully to the fore, plants and animals of the past have not been neglected, the interrelationships of living organisms have been well and simply shown, and economic importance has been suitably stressed. There is a useful Appendix, dealing with sources of supply, laboratory methods, and reference books.

The student in the Secondary School, Training College, or in the first year of a course at the University, will need the guidance of an experienced teacher in the selection of matter for special purposes, and will require much help in physiology. Moreover, of course, no text-book of Biology can enable him to dispense with practical experience of the organisms themselves, or with the obligation to make his own observations, records, and drawings. By the use of this book he can consolidate the knowledge thus gained, and relate it to the general scheme of things biological. There will be no danger of his being left with the impression that all plant life in the sea is typified by *Fucus*, or all insects by *Musca*.

P. T. FREEMAN.

FURRY FOLK AND FAIRIES. By MARGERY HART *Alexander Maclehose & Co.* 5/- 2/6.

The Publishers describe Miss Hart's *Furry Folk and Fairies* as a collection of Songs for Children, Sir Arthur Quiller-Couch says of them that they have great charm of feeling, and Mrs. Thomas Hardy warmly recommends them in the *Foreword*. There seems to be little left for the adult to say. We turned, therefore, to the children, to see what they had to say about their new book.

The things one child tells another are very different from the little tales one tells of a child to amuse an adult. Many books described as books for children are really books for adults about children, but in *Furry Folk and Fairies* Miss Hart has provided a very real and useful addition to the nursery shelf. She has captured the child spirit, and we found that her verses in this collection have a distinct appeal to young children—probably because they are not amusing little anecdotes for the grown-up. The

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very name, Tomato, of Teddy the beloved—and most Teddies are considered quite real and are much beloved by their little owners—is exactly a child's name for his own furry treasure, while the reason for choosing such a name is part of the child's own logic.

The toys, games, pranks, and fun of Pamela and Peter (Pip) are so childlike that we found that the children thoroughly appreciated them, and though the words and rhythm proved just a little difficult at times, these were readily forgiven by the little listeners, who for the time being were, in their own little minds, actually Pamela or Peter, living the story of the poetry to which they were listening. The jumbled nursery-rhymes made a particular appeal to slightly older young-children.

Miss Hart's book reveals an accurate understanding of children, and this 'collection of songs' should be known and loved by many little friends.

Fifty cheerful illustrations go to the making of this happy book, which is a recent addition to the collection of books by authors who are natives of Wessex.

HENRY H. CAWTHORNE.

'ELEMENTS OF THE LAW OF CONTRACT,' by W. G. H. COOK, LL.D. (Butterworth & Co., 1931).

Dr. Cook does not in his preface state the purpose of this book. Needless to say, however, a small book of 200 pages, averaging 250 words or so to the page, and covering not only the ordinary law of contract but such special branches of it as negotiable instruments, warranty, agency, and bailment, is only an outline of the law, and is not intended for the practising lawyer, but (I gather) for the law-student preparing for his earlier professional examinations. For this reason Dr. Cook has had to be dogmatic in order to be concise; and there are none of the usual footnotes giving references to the original authorities on whom he relies. Their place has, however, been to some extent taken by 'illustrations' of his text in the manner invented by Macaulay in the great Indian codes, and followed by subsequent draftsmen in the Indian Evidence and Contract Act. The book opens with a chapter describing the essentials of a valid contract—as necessitated by the common law and by subsequent statutes; the next chapters dealing with abnormal parties and special kinds of contract. The fifth chapter (on the effect of irregularities in contracts) is particularly lucid, and it should be known by heart by all business men—it would save many lawyer's fees. The distinction between illegal contracts and contracts merely void is clearly described in Chapter VI, which perhaps might be logically placed after Chapter I. The well-known rules of evidence and interpretation are set out in Chapter VII. The final chapters deal with 'discharge,' or, as Dr. Cook terms it, 'termination' of contract and remedies for breach of contract; the last of which perhaps suffers most by condensation.

His survey necessarily avoids distinctions between the common law and equity; and between judge-made and statute law, and any reference to the history of the law of contract or its origins; but for a student who is bent on absorbing the bare essentials for an examination which allows no references, no better book could have been written. Its contents could without any difficulty be committed to memory, so well arranged is its matter.

R. CASSON.

## RECENT PUBLICATIONS BY MEMBERS OF THE STAFF OF UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, SOUTHAMPTON

### DEPARTMENTS OF BOTANY AND ZOOLOGY.

By Professor S. MANGHAM, M.A., and W. RAE SHERRIFFS, M.A., D.Sc.

A First Biology (Sidgwick and Jackson, 1928).

A Second Biology (Sidgwick and Jackson, 1931).

### DEPARTMENT OF BOTANY.

By C. G. JOHNSON, B. Sc.

The following reviews in *The New Leader* :

' Fate and Free-will, by A. S. Wadia'.

' Race as a Political Factor, by Prof. Gregory'.

' Slayers of Superstition, by Pike'.

' An Outline of the Universe, by J. G. Crowther'.

' Evolution of the Idea of God, by Grant Allen'.

' Essays and Lectures, by T. H. Huxley'.

' An Agnostic's Apology, by Sir Leslie Stephen'.

' Churches and Modern Thought, by Vivian Philips'.

' Early Man. A Symposium'.

' Outline of Modern Knowledge'.

### DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY.

By G. H. JEFFERY, B. Sc., and A. I. VOGEL, D.Sc.

The Dissociation Constants of Organic Acids, Part III. The Routine Preparation of 'Equilibrium' Water and of Moderate Grade Conductivity Water' (*Journal of the Chemical Society*, May, 1931).

The Dissociation Constants of Organic Acids, Part IV. The Mobilities of the Sodium, Potassium, and Hydrogen Ions at 25°, and the Determination of Cell Constants at 25° (Ibid, July, 1931).

The Dissociation Constants of Organic Acids, Part V. The Mobility of the Hydrogen Ion at 18° and at 25° (Ibid, February, 1932).

### DEPARTMENT OF CLASSICS.

By Professor G. F. FORSEY, M.A.

Byrhtferth's Preface (*Speculum*, October, 1928).

Reviews of the following works :

' Classical Sculpture, by A. W. Lawrence ' (*Antiquity*).

' Macedonian Imperialism, by Pierre Jouguet ' (*Antiquity*).

' Hesiod, ed. P. Mazon ' (Budé Series) (*Journal of Hellenic Studies*).

' Art in Greece, by Ridder and Deonna ' (*Discovery*).

' C. Suetoni Tranquilli Divus Vespasianus, ed. A. W. Braithwaite ' (*History*).

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By the Rev. R. MARTIN POPE, M.A., B.D.

- The Ambrosian Hymn (*London Quarterly Review*, July, 1929).  
Faith and Knowledge in Pauline and Johannine Thought (*Expository Times*, June, 1930).  
The Theological Significance of the Johannine Gnosis (*Theology*, June, 1930)  
Latin Hymns of the Early Period (*Theology*, September, 1930).  
Latin Hymns of the Middle Ages (*Theology*, July, 1931).  
Josephus and Gospel History (*London Quarterly Review*, April, 1932).

## DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS.

By P. FORD, B.Sc.

- Tobacco and Coal: a note on the economic life of Whitehaven (*Economica*, June, 1929).  
Economics of Modern Industry (Longmans Green and Co., 1931).  
Royal Commission on Unemployment Insurance: Southampton area enquiry into subsequent history of persons disallowed Benefit. Appendix III to Minutes of Evidence of Royal Commission, 1931.  
'Indices of Social Conditions' (*Sociological Review*, June, 1931).  
Biographies of Percy Ravenstone and Lloyd Jones. *Encyclopaedia of Social Sciences* (Macmillan, 1931).  
Southampton Civic Survey, 1931. Two Chapters (including Income Survey of 21,000 families) and editorial work.

## DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND PHILOSOPHY.

By Professor A. A. COCK, B.A.

- Articles on Religious and Moral Ethics (*Encyclopaedia Britannica*, Fourteenth Edition).  
Baron von Hügel (*Speculum Religionis*, Oxford University Press, 1929).

By HENRY H. CAWTHORNE, B.Sc.

- 'Science in Education: Aims and Methods' (Oxford University Press, 1930).  
'The Spitalfields Mathematical Society (1717-1845)', *Journal of Adult Education*, Vol. III, No. 2. April, 1929.  
'Biology and the Science Syllabus' (*School Science Review*, Vol. XII, No. 45. October, 1930).

## DEPARTMENT OF ENGLISH.

By Professor V. DE SOLA PINTO, D.Phil., M.A.

- The Poetical and Dramatic Works of Sir Charles Sedley (Constable, 1928), 2 vols.  
The Tree of Life: An Anthology made by Vivian de Sola Pinto and G. G. Neill Wright (Constable, 1929).  
Peter Sterry, Puritan, Platonist and Mystic (*Speculum Religionis*, Oxford University Press, 1929).  
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The Doctrine of Peter Sterry (*The Sūfi Quarterly*, Geneva, VII, i, June, 1931).  
Selections from Shelley, edited with an Introduction and Notes (Ginn and Co., 1932).

The following reviews in *The Review of English Studies* :

- 'The Works of Sir George Etherege, ed. H. F. B. Brett Smith'.
- 'Seventeenth Century Lyrics, ed. Norman Ault'.
- 'An Appreciation of Colley Cibber, by D. M. E. Habbema'.
- 'The Poems of John Philips, ed. M. G. Lloyd Thomas'.
- 'A Noble Rake, by R. S. Forsythe'.
- 'Thomas Randolph, by G. C. Moore Smith', and 'The Poems of Thomas Randolph, ed. G. Thorn Drury'.
- 'Three Plays by Nicholas Rowe, ed. T. R. Sutherland'.
- 'English Comic Drama, 1700-1750, by F. W. Bateson'.
- 'The Golden Grove, ed. L. Pearsall Smith'.
- 'Early Essays and Romances of Sir William Temple, ed. G. C. Moore Smith'.

The following Reviews in *The Modern Language Review* :

- 'The Poems of Nathaniel Wanley, ed. L. C. Martin'.
- 'The Grumbler, ed. A. I. Perry Wood'.

By J. B. LEISHMAN, M.A., B.Litt.

The following Reviews in the *Review of English Studies* :

- 'Les Sonnets Elizabéthains : Les Sources et l'Apport Personnel, by Janet Scott'.
- 'Froude and Carlyle : A Study of the Froude-Carlyle Controversy, by Waldo H. Dunn'.
- 'Robert Browning und die Antike von Dr. Robert Spindler'.

By S. POTTER, M.A., B.Litt., Ph.D.

English Verse for Foreign Students (London : Pitman, 1930).

The Future of English (*Year Book, Anglo-American Union of Czechoslovakia*. Prague : Politika, 1930).

An English Vocabulary for Foreign Students, based on the Concise Oxford Dictionary of Current English (London : Pitman, 1930).

On the Relation of the Old English Bede to Werferth's Gregory and to Alfred's Translations (*Transactions of the Royal Society of Bohemia for the year 1930*. Prague : Greg, 1931).

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By ELSIE E. PHARE, M.A.

The Devotional Poetry of T. S. Eliot (*European Caravan*, Samuel Putnam, New York, December, 1931).

On Reading Seventeenth Century Poetry (*Cambridge Review*, January, 1932).

A Note on George Savile, First Marquis of Halifax (*Review of English Studies*, April, 1932).

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### DEPARTMENT OF GEOGRAPHY.

By Professor O. H. T. RISHBETH, M.A.

The following Articles in the *Encyclopaedia Britannica* (Fourteenth Edition) :

Australasia.	South Australia.
Australia : Physiographic and	Western Australia.
Economic	Queensland
New South Wales.	Tasmania.
Victoria	Northern Australia.

In addition, a number of shorter articles dealing with localities and topics having reference to Australia.

Great Britain : Essays in Regional Geography ; Section IV, Central South England (Cambridge University Press, First Edn. 1928 ; 2nd Edn. (revised and enlarged), 1930).

Southampton : Some Aspects of its Growth and Prosperity' (*Wessex*, 1930).

'Southampton : A Civic Survey' ; Section III, 'Land Utilisation' (Oxford University Press, 1931. Maps by Ordnance Survey).

Editor, in collaboration with Prof. Debenham (Cambridge) and with the staff of the Department of Geography, University College, Southampton : Isle of Purbeck, Dissected Folds (Ridge and Trough Lands, South England) ; map, text, illustrations (Ordnance Survey, 1931).

'Enzyklopädie der Erdkunde', ed. by O. Kende (1923-1931 . . .), a critical survey and appreciation (*Geographical Journal*, 1930, June).

The following Reviews in *The Geographical Journal* :

'E. H. Carrier, *The Thirsty Earth*' (London, 1928).

'H. D. Leppan, *The Agricultural Development of Arid and Sub-Arid Regions*'.

'P. Hirth, *Die Künstliche Bewässerung*'.

'E. v. Seydlitz'sch *Geographie*, Bd. II ; *Europa*'.

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'Macdonald Holmes, *Atlas of Population and Production for New South Wales*'.

'C. G. Lane, *Adventures in the Big Bush*'.

'Michael Terry, *Hidden Wealth and Hiding People*'.

'W. Ule, *Grundriss der Allgemeinen Erdkunde*', and others.

In *The Cambridge Magazine* :

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'A. J. Sargent, *Seaways of the Empire*', and others.

Contributions (critical notes and comments) regarding publications dealing with Australian scientific topics, to 'Bibliographie Géographique', issues for 1929, 1930 and 1931 (published by Geographical Societies of Great Britain, France and U.S.A.).



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## DEPARTMENT OF LAW.

- By W. G. H. COOK, LL.D., M.Sc.  
Taylor on Medical Jurisprudence, 8th Edition (in collaboration with Prof. Sydney Smith, M.D.) (J. and A. Churchill, London, 1928).  
Crew on Company Law, 3rd Edition (in collaboration with the Author) (Butterworth, London, 1930).  
Elements of the Law of Contract (Butterworth, London, 1931).

## DEPARTMENT OF MATHEMATICS.

- By F. G. MAUNSELL, M.A., Ph.D.  
Notes on Extended Fractions (*Proceedings of the London Mathematical Society*, 1929).

## DEPARTMENT OF MODERN LANGUAGES.

- By Professor E. W. PATCHETT, M.A.  
Pascal and Scepticism (*Speculum Religionis*, 1929).  
By Miss G. H. HAMILTON.  
Political Satire in the Seventeenth Century in Spain (*The Bulletin of Spanish Studies*).  
By H. W. LAWTON, M.A., Dr. ès Lett.  
Note sur le décor scénique au XVI<sup>e</sup> siècle (*Revue du Seizième Siècle*, Tome XV, 1928, pp. 161-164).  
The Religion of the Gallo-Romans (*Speculum Religionis*, 1929).  
Bishop Godwin's 'Man in the Moone' (*Review of English Studies*, Vol. VII, Jan., 1931).  
A Review of Pierre Jourda's 'Marguerite... de Navarre' (Paris, Champion) (*Times Literary Supplement*, September, 17, 1931).

## DEPARTMENT OF PHYSICS.

- By L. G. CARPENTER, B.A., B.Sc.  
A Simple Air Thermostat (with L. G. Stoodley, Research Student) (*Journal of Scientific Instruments*, March, 1928).  
On the Characteristic Infra Red Vibrations of Certain Crystals of the Rock Salt Type (with L. G. Stoodley) (*Philosophical Magazine*, May, 1928).  
The Specific Heat of Mercury in the Neighbourhood of the Melting Point (with L. G. Stoodley) (*Ibid.* August, 1930).  
The Thermal Expansion and Atomic Heat of Solid Mercury (with F. H. Oakley) (*Ibid.* August, 1931).  
A Vacuum Calorimeter for High Temperatures (with T. F. Harle, Research Student) (*Proceedings of the Physics Society*, March, 1932).  
The Atomic Heat of Bismuth at Higher Temperatures (with T. F. Harle) (*Proceedings of the Royal Society*, 1932).  
The Nature of Liquids: A Note (*Nature*, 129, Jan. 9, 1932).  
By T. F. HARLE, B.Sc.  
An "Iron" for Silver Soldering (*Journal of Scientific Instruments*, April, 1930).  
Cleaning Mercury Contacts' (*Ibid.* August, 1931).

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### DEPARTMENT OF ZOOLOGY AND GEOLOGY.

By Professor W. RAE SHERRIFFS, M.A., D.Sc., F.L.S.

- South Indian Arachnology, III (*Annals and Mag. Nat. Hist.*, 1928).  
South Indian Arachnology, IV (*Annals and Mag. Nat. Hist.*, 1929).  
South Indian Arachnology, V (*Annals and Mag. Nat. Hist.*, 1930).  
Furniture Foes, I (*Removals and Storage*, 1930).  
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The Geology of Southampton (*Southampton Civic Survey*, 1931).  
The Entomology of the Bible (*Speculum Religionis*, 1929).  
Notes on Collecting and Preserving Spiders in the Tropics (*Hong Kong Naturalist*, 1931).  
Indian Spiders and Spider-flies (in progress).  
Alcyonarian Corals (*Dendronephthya*) (*Siboga Expedition Volume*, 1931).  
(See also under Departments of Botany and Zoology.)

By F. W. ANDERSON, M.Sc.

- The Lower Carboniferous Corals: *Hettonia fallax* (with Dr. R. G. S. Hudson) (*Proceedings of the Leeds Philosophical Society*, 1928).  
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The Reef Limestones of Burnsall, Yorkshire (*Abstracts of Theses, University of Leeds*, 1928-1929).  
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The Climate of Southampton (*Southampton Civic Survey*, 1931).

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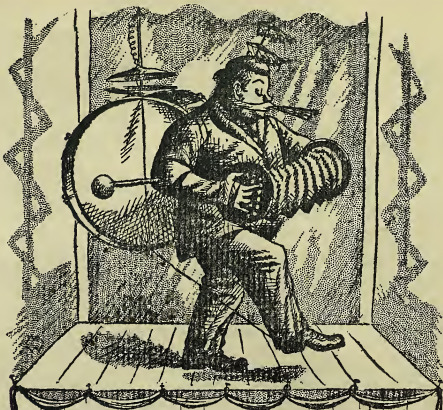
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